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NEWS

Government has fully met medical pay, minister says

Commitments to pay of nurses and other health workers have been fully met, Mr. Kenneth Robinson, Secretary of State for Social Services, said today.

The increases which nurses had received had affected various allowances and services, as well as basic salary, and all of that was reflected in the increased pay bill.

For example, extra payment for working unsocial hours had been increased at a cost of an additional £60m.

The reduced working week meant that in 1979-80 those nurses still working 40 hours would receive increases of 20 per cent, and not 14 per cent. Other nurses were receiving 14 per cent plus a cut of 2½ hours in their working week, or a mixture of the two.

"The last government and the Opposition at the time gave a commitment to implement the review body's recommendations," Mr. Robinson said. "That had been reaffirmed when the Government came into office, and it would have been unthinkable to go back on it."

Industrial action in the NHS discussed by Nalogo

Today they will commit the union to formal plans for industrial action.

All demands for action have to be approved by the union's emergency committee, but the conference will also come under strong pressure to act from branches around the country.

Motions drawn up by the National Health Service Committee deplored the Government's refusal to move from the 14 per cent cash limit.

There was also strong criticism of the Government's refusal to continue the unofficial link with civil servants' pay which administrative and clerical staff have enjoyed over the last 20 years. This year Civil Service pay increases averaged 16.85 per cent.

its to get boost

Coal Board is to on developments at Jarony, Strathclyde, to be taken from to give them 12 to 14.5m.

is also to be the surface plant in Polman, Central re the expenditure on.

Rambler pinned under boulder

A Scottish rambler was in intensive care in hospital in Bangor yesterday after an accident in Snowdonia.

Mr Christopher McGrail, aged 40, an electro-plater, of Talbot Calderwood, East Kilbride, Strathclyde, was with a walking party near the summit of Rhinog Fawr, 2,362ft near Harlech, when he slipped and started a small avalanche. He was pinned under a boulder.

Film body to tackle laws on TV copyright

By a Staff Reporter

The British Film Institute is to launch an attempt this autumn to clear the thicker of legal complexities hampering the study of television programmes.

The difficulties in showing television programmes in cinemas, clubs or colleges are such that the institute's television projects officer, Mr Paul Madden, said that if people wanted to teach media studies, they were "almost forced to pirate programmes off the air".

So the institute is planning a seminar on television copyright, which will include representatives of television companies, broadcasting unions and educational organizations. The aim will be to simplify the procedures for showing television programmes other than in ordinary broadcasts.

Mr Madden said he did not think the difficulty lay with the unions, they were quite right to want to protect their members. The trouble was that organizations like the unions did not have any mechanisms to deal with the theatrical or educational use of television programmes.

21.6% rise in local spending

Expenditure by local authorities will rise by 21.6 per cent during the next year, according to figures published today by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy. They show that expenditure will be 3.7 per cent, or £500m, higher than was planned in the rate support grant.

The statistics indicate that Labour-controlled councils have increased their spending by 2 per cent more than those governed by the Conservatives.

Financial, General and Rating Statistics 1980-81 (CIPFA, 1, Buckingham Place, London, SW1 6SH, 510).

Swans interrupt road work

Swans nesting in the middle of the route of the new Eccles by-pass in Norfolk are to be protected.

Mr Ian Sutherland, the resident engineer, said yesterday: "We will stop work and start again the other side of the nest. When all seven eggs have hatched and the cygnets have gone we will build the rest of the road and embankment."



A five-ton fire engine being manhandled by firemen from their station in Brixton, London, to Brighton. The haul of more than 40 miles, to raise money for a charity, took 16 hours yesterday.

£9.7m deficit forecast as city reviews spending

From Our Correspondent Liverpool

Council spending and corporation staffing and services are to be reviewed at Liverpool as quickly as possible after forecasts that despite a rise by half in rates this year, the city will have a deficit of £9.7m by next March.

The Liberals, although not the largest party, have taken minority control from Labour, have given assurances that the rates would be kept down.

They are saying now that there could be a supplementary rate increase before the end of the year.

The error in the Clegg commission's estimates on teachers' salaries will cost Liverpool £13m. Mr Trevor Jones, Liberal leader of the council, said yesterday that he aimed to recommend measures to achieve further economies by the middle of next month.

The council agreed at its last meeting to halt recruitment of corporation staff, ban overtime and end ordering of non-essential supplies.

No sign of compromise in dispute between musicians and BBC

Union puts its hopes in threat to the Proms

By Martin Huckerby

As the strike and boycott by musicians of the BBC entered its second week yesterday the two sides were sending down for a long, hard struggle.

There is no sign of compromise, or of talks restarting. There is only the probability of a dispute lasting many weeks and thus stopping the most important event of the BBC's musical year, the Promenade Concerts.

After a week of strike action it is clear that the musicians have little hope of swiftly forcing the BBC to the negotiating table: their action has caused disruption but it has not seriously interfered with broadcasting. Mr Aubrey Singer, managing director of BBC Radio, said: "The evidence of any public deprivation is minimal."

Despite the loss of some music programmes, the BBC had been able to maintain a full service on all radio and television channels.

One reason the BBC can view the continuation of the dispute with something close to equanimity is that the only radio channel to suffer serious disruption has been Radio 3,

which attracts less than 4 per cent of the BBC's radio audience.

Even that minority has usually been able to listen to the music it wanted to hear: the BBC has simply replaced the cancelled programmes with gramophone records.

The corporation's ability to increase its use of records appears almost infinite. It has a "needle time" agreement that can use only 127 hours of records each week on network radio, but the figure is an average worked out over a year. Thus it is possible for the BBC to boost its use of records enormously for a couple of months.

The successes of the musicians' picket lines, which have turned away deliveries of everything from film stock to smoked salmon outside the main BBC centres, are little more than an irritant.

If the musicians do not weaken—and Mr John Morton, general secretary of the Musicians' Union, said they had gone into the strike well aware that it could last a couple of months—the pressure point could be the issue of prestige.

The collapse of the Proms, which are due to begin on July

18, would be a serious blow to the BBC, which already appears to have alienated much of Britain's musical world by its decision to scrap five of its 11 orchestras.

It seems there is widespread public support for the musicians. One example was a free concert given in a Cardiff park last week by the BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra. When the players arrived the audience of more than a thousand gave them a standing ovation, and at the end so many people wanted to give to the strike hardship fund that the players had to borrow buckets from houses to carry the money.

If the BBC's image has suffered in Britain, rather worse damage may have been done to its international reputation. Messages of support for the union and condemnation of the BBC have come from leading musicians and orchestras.

Pleas from eminent musicians have not budged the corporation, but it is concerned about the threat to the Proms. The union believes that the BBC may be waiting until just before the start of the Proms to announce a compromise plan.

Mr Stanley Hibbert, the union's assistant secretary, said that if the BBC was expecting

the union to fall in with such a plan, "it has never made a greater mistake. I have been saying—and the sooner it is going to lose the Proms".

The union believes that its 520 striking members will stick it out. It is pinning its hopes, faint though they may be, on the BBC governors, believing it may be possible to convince them, rather than the BBC management, that the orchestras ought not to be destroyed.

Just in case the BBC has not yet got the message about the musicians' determination, the pickets at Broadcasting House in Cardiff decided they wanted to show just how long they were willing to stay there; they are arranging for two braziers to be placed on the picket line. Brass band interruptions: The BBC1 television programme *Saturday Night at the Mill*, was disrupted by the Union, whose brass band playing in the roadway near by could be heard during much of the programme.

The show takes place in the foyer of the BBC's headquarters at Pebble Mill, Edgbaston, Birmingham, and the programme, although deprived of its scheduled music by the strike, was interrupted by the hand and by cries from the pickets.

ENERGY BLUEPRINT No 8

PLANNED EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY IN THE USE OF ELECTRICITY

Steady retail sector growth for heat pump installations...

Growing interest of large retail organisations in heat pumps has been extended to warehouses. One example is MFI Ltd's installation of two heat pumps at their Romford premises.

Basically it was uncertainty over oil supplies and prices that led the furniture retailing giant to consider alternatives. Last year in some areas stores actually ran out of fuel. Trace Cleveland, Building Services' Contractors who regularly work with MFI, were originally asked to look at the possibility of conversion to gas. But after a complete evaluation of the Romford store's requirements, the final recommendation was for electric heat pumps. They were considered the best overall solution to MFI's heating and cooling needs — needs shared by most similar organisations.

Frequent crowding and display lighting can cause distraction and discomfort to staff and to the all-important customer unless the environment is carefully controlled, summer and winter alike. The heat pump, with its integral heating and cooling functions, is ideal in these conditions. Full advantage can be taken of the incidental heat gains available from customers and lighting.



Romford Store (above)
Carlyle heat pump with an output of 20kW at -1°C, used to maintain a design temperature of 20°C in the 980m² store. Supplementary heating is brought on when the outside temperature is below 3°C. The heat pump has dual compressors enabling it to be off-loaded on mild days, giving a higher level of efficiency.

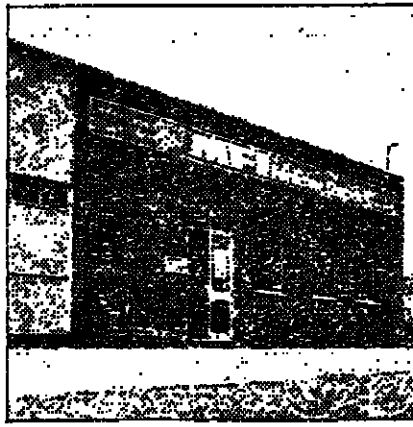
Economic heating

Although lower temperatures are required for warehouses, the basic need is to heat large open areas economically. With its ability to produce more usable energy than it consumes, the heat pump is well suited to such applications. The packaged equipment can be easily installed and fuel storage or delivery problems are avoided.

Installation costs at Romford were no more than the cost of air conditioning alone. Compared with today's oil prices, never mind tomorrow's, the heat pump's running costs are lower than for oil installations. Capital costs for the Romford store and warehouse should be recovered in less than three years.

Once MFI's oil-fired premises have been converted to heat pumps, the firm is contemplating changing its gas-heated stores to electricity as well, to provide them with the benefits of air conditioning.

Romford Warehouse (right)
Heat pump with an output of 35kW at -1°C, incorporating supplementary heating controlled in three stages. The system is designed to give ventilation but not cooling, and to maintain a temperature of 16°C over the 1060m² warehouse area.



...and heat pumps on display

A working demonstration is included in a special display devoted to the use of heat pumps in shops, offices and other commercial premises open until August at the Build Electric Bureau in London.

Heat pumps actually produce more usable energy than they consume. Their benefits have been well established by the Electricity Council who have monitored the performance of many installations.

Sizes range from 4 to 114kW, with units available to suit most types of buildings.

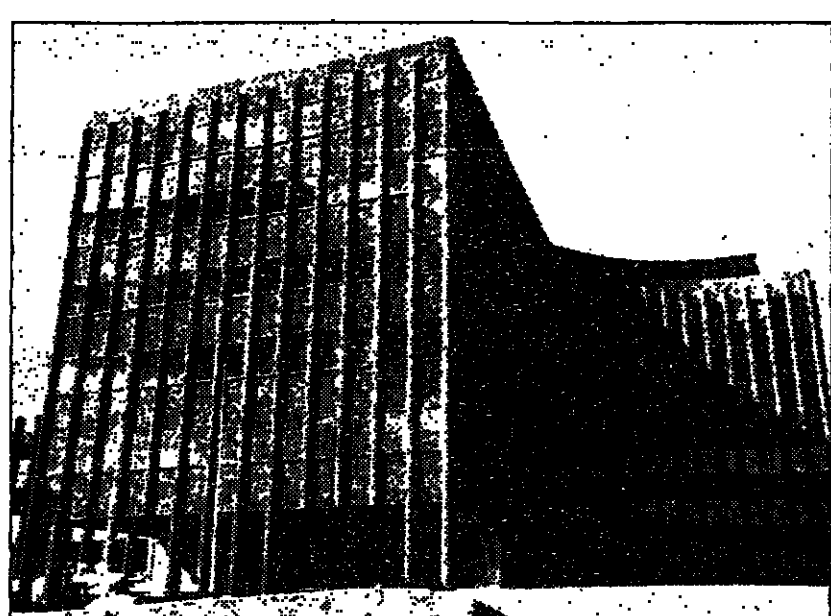
The Build Electric Bureau is at the Building Centre, 26 Store Street, London WC1E 7BT. It is open from Monday to Friday 9.30am to 5.30pm and Saturday 10.30am to 1pm.

For information on the Build Electric Bureau tick box No.2.

Inside and outside, the low-energy, high-performance building

Pictured here is one of London's more spectacular new office buildings — Bain Davies House, home of insurance brokers Bain Davies Ltd. But it is notable for more than just its elegant crescent-shaped exterior.

Inside is one of the country's most advanced applications of heat reclaim and conservation technology. The building structure has been designed to accommodate the main changes in the outside climate and the environmental systems



maintain comfort conditions. With such a thermally efficient design, the air conditioning plant needed is of much smaller capacity than would be necessary for a similar conventional construction.

Sufficient heat is reclaimed from lighting, office machinery and from the occupants to maintain the internal temperature at comfort level. Supplementary heating is only needed when the temperature outside is near freezing. The building's deep plan and heavy construction, with windows using heat reflective glass, means that comfortable temperatures can be maintained economically in summer as well.

Air conditioning is by a high-velocity dual-duct variable air volume system, which controls both temperature and humidity on a local basis. To ensure that the system consistently works at maximum efficiency, a unique energy sub-metering facility is incorporated. This allows the user to monitor and adjust the main components, giving optimum performance from minimum input and to provide an accurate annual energy audit.

From the outset of the project Bain Davies was closely involved with shaping

the environment of the new offices, as befits a company closely linked with insurance of the construction industry.

The project is undoubtedly a leading example of energy management in action. It shows how, with careful attention to design, high standards of comfort can be provided with minimum expenditure on energy.

For more information on Energy Management tick box No.3.



Polyphosphor lamps, the new energy savers

Large energy savings are now possible as a result of fast developing lamp technology. Much research by manufacturers has brought steady improvement across the board, not least in the transformation undergone by the ubiquitous fluorescent lamp.

Recent developments in phosphor technology have given increased light output coupled with good colour rendering. These lamps are particularly useful in situations where upgraded lighting is needed. Alternatively, they allow savings to be made in that the number of lamps needed can be reduced.

"Polyphosphor" lamps are now available in three standard sizes, consuming less electricity with no loss of light. The three sizes are 600mm/18W, 1.2m/36W and 1.5m/58W. All are suitable for replacement installations using existing 20W, 40W and

65W switch-start control gear and give an overall energy saving of about 8 per cent. At present a limited range of colours is available, but development activity in this field is intense and the range of colours and ratings is certain to increase.

Please send me copies of leaflets/information on the following topics. Please tick as appropriate (U.K. only):

☐ 1. Heat Pumps

☐ 2. Build Electric Bureau

☐ 3. Energy Management

Please send the coupon to: Simon Stevens, The Electricity Council, 30 Millbank, London SW 1P 4RD.

NAME

ADDRESS

POSITION

Using our energy can save yours.

PLANELECTRIC

The Electricity Council, England and Wales.

HOME NEWS

Not enough radiation for a 'death a year'

A nuclear accident as bad as that at Harrisburg power station in the United States, would have to happen every few hours in Britain to cause as many cancer deaths as those which result from burning coal and oil, a radioactivity expert claims yesterday.

Alternatively, Professor J. H. Fremlin, of Birmingham University, writes in the magazine, *Atom*, there would have to be a nuclear disaster 1,000 times as bad as Harrisburg each year.

At present, he states, radiation from Britain's atomic power stations is not enough to cause one cancer death a year. Radioactive pollution from the nuclear waste processing plant at Windscale is on the fringe of the amount that would cause one death from cancer a year in 10 years, mainly from eating contaminated fish.

New processing plant will cut that pollution. Compared with the present Windscale plant, colour, television and luminous watch and clock dials present a cancer risk four times as great.

Fallout from past hydrogen bomb tests provide five times Windscale's cancer risk and medical X-rays 250 times. Burning coal in Britain releases 120 tons of uranium with all its radiation products into the environment each year, Professor Fremlin says.

Nobody knows what that means in extra cancer cases; but it is known that there are between 500 and 1,000 extra deaths from lung cancer in big towns each year, caused either by coal smoke or diesel exhaust fumes.

Professor Fremlin points out that no energy system is completely free from risk. Even the water wheel, beloved by present-day ecologists, killed far more than any nuclear power station, people fell in the millpond and were drowned.

He estimates that producing the electricity provided by one large nuclear reactor from water wheels would result in 1,000 drownings a year. He also suggests that if we do not have nuclear power when other fuels run out we shall return to barbarism, and few people will live long enough to die of cancer.

Modern display techniques used to highlight man's encounter with the sea

How a sinking museum was salvaged and relaunched

By Frances Gibb

To the strains of "Pomp and Circumstance" and "Rule Britannia" played by the Royal Marines, the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich Park, London, will celebrate on Wednesday a refit that has taken a decade.

The modernization programme, organized by Mr Basil Greenhill, the director, has turned the museum into an important centre of maritime history and research.

What has emerged after its metamorphosis is a museum of both arts and sciences, a picture

gallery, a historic house and an archaeological research centre. When he took over as director, Mr Greenhill was faced with a museum admitted to be in a ruin.

There is no final estimate of cost, towards which the Department of the Environment has given £2m over the 10 years (not all spent on the programme), but the justification is that from fewer than half a million visitors the museum and the Old Royal Observatory have grown to draw more than two and a half million visitors a year.

Not only every gallery but every exhibit, from Nelson's bloodstained coat with its bullet hole to the gilt-burnished barge of Prince Frederick, has been affected.

The idea is to show man's encounter with the sea in every aspect, from the history of astronomy to marine art, with the maximum impact.

To that end modern display techniques such as are used in department stores have been used and what had become a fossilized place is now bursting with activity. Children can paint, make models or build boats on the "half-deck", a

whole floor just for them, and researchers can work in the archaeological centre on the reconstruction of old boats.

The Queen's House, a small palace designed by Inigo Jones for James I's queen, has been richly decorated and houses a wealth of sixteenth and seventeenth century paintings against room settings in their original style. There is also the Old Royal Observatory, now restored.

The ceremony on Wednesday to mark the museum's completion will be attended by the Duke of Edinburgh.

Among plans for the next 10 years is the chartering of Captain Scott's ship, *Discovery*, now being refitted in St Katherine's Dock, from the Maritime Trust, its owners. It will be set up by the museum in a purpose-built dock in Southwark.

If the estimated £300,000 needed is forthcoming from the Government and private sources, by 1982 the ship will be fitted out as a display area and the National Maritime Museum will have a new outpost.

The Social Democrats' pre-election congress opens in Essen today amid signs that various sections of the party, particularly its left wing, would like to modify its present support of the Nato decision to produce and deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe only offering, as yet unsuccessfully, to negotiate with the Soviet Union on a balanced reduction of such weapons.

There are also likely to be moves to phrase criticism of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in milder tones than the leadership plans, and to take the Chancellor's recent proposal to freeze the deployment of further medium-range missiles for three years considerably further than was intended.

The party leadership appears determined to squelch any attempt to go back on the statement of support for the Nato missiles decision which the Chancellor wrung from last year's congress in West Berlin.

But the left-wing only approved it on the understanding that the United States would ratify the Salt 2 arms limitation treaty and they may well insist on the issue being raised again.

The Social Democratic left is not alone in its reservations about the government's policy. The left wing of the party's smaller coalition partners, the Free Democrats, also attempted to water down its party's position in committee discussions at the party congress in Freiburg last month.

The whole theme of détente, defence and foreign policy has

become, thanks to the invasion of Afghanistan, the topic at both congresses indeed like the dominant issue through election campaigns.

That the Chancellor of preserving détente armament in Europe remaining firmly on the Atlantic alliance, a winner has been demonstrated by the Democrats' landslide Rhine-Westphalia month.

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WEST EUROPE

Left-wing pressure Herr Schmidt as party congress opens

From Patricia Clough Bonn, June 8

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, will seek full backing from the Social Democratic Party today for his foreign and defence policy in view of his forthcoming talks with President Brezhnev.

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Journalists' defence group set up

From Ian Murray Paris, June 8

A new committee for the defence of journalists has been set up by photographers and reporters in Paris after two incidents last week when police attacked journalists who were covering demonstrations.

The federation of journalists' unions has also called on all photographers to refuse to take any pictures on Wednesday, when the weekly French Cabinet meeting is held. In a statement the federation said that over the past few weeks police attacks on journalists had multiplied both in Paris and in the provinces.

"One can legitimately think that it is not a question of simple individual action by policemen but rather a policy," the statement said. "There is an evident refusal by the so-called forces of order's hierarchy to give instructions that journalists can exercise their profession in total freedom and that when there is an incident sanctions will be taken against the delinquents concerned."

In the federation's view no previous protest had any effect except to produce a falsely appearing "ministerial" declarations. Faced with this "scandalous attitude" the entire profession would have to start taking positive action.

Three photographers and a press motor cyclist were injured during clashes with the police while covering demonstrations last Wednesday and Thursday.

The committee announced today that they would ensure only one photograph was taken next Wednesday—a picture of all the cameras lying on the ground outside the Elysée Palace as the Cabinet Ministers left.

They have asked that *Le Monde*, which normally does not print photographs, should make an exception and print this one in a prominent place.

German Catholics challenge Küng attack on Rome

From Gretel Spitzer Berlin, June 8

Undeterred by the Pope's order that put an end to his university teaching career last year, Professor Hans Küng, the Roman Catholic theologian, launched further heavy attacks against the established church over the weekend.

In an address at the Free University of Berlin—attended by some 2,000 people in the university's assembly hall and another 3,000 crammed in the stairway and nearby entrance hall—he asserted that the church could not insist on the observance of human rights elsewhere while refusing them within its orbit.

He also claimed that there was a threat of the church turning repressive; of allowing the subjugation of man to man; of turning people into fellow-travellers through the manipulation of their consciousness; and of restricting the development of the individual.

However, Professor Küng vigorously rejected the idea of a revolution "from beneath" of breaking away from the church. "We do not leave the church to those above, we all are the church. We do not let ourselves be pushed out of the church", he declared.

Professor Küng and Professor J. B. Metz, of Münster, another critic of the church, were invited by the organizers of the "Catholic Congress from

Below" representing groups dissatisfied with Roman Catholic Church on various issues.

They do not expect changes in the church they intend to set up church. But by way cooperation among it and talks in the parish hope to solve some problems which the church cannot cope with.

Criticism could, however be heard in discussion of the proper event, German Catholic Day. Among others, tion how the church d conflicts was raised.

Remarks by promine senators of the church whom no criticism has heard, implied that rebellion "from beneath" not be ignored, indeed lead to useful discussion.

One church representative in his speech at the meeting of the Olympic Stadium today, that there was a Catholic Congress from beneath, but a Congress "on the way" ing that all belonged one Roman Catholic church.

The huge rally in Berlin raised other questions as well. Of the approx 100,000 participants, 70,000 were under the age of 25.

Stress toll claimed by teacher

Many Scottish teachers were leaving the profession each year for better money, but many more were leaving to safeguard their health and sanity, a woman delegate claimed on Saturday at the Educational Institute of Scotland's annual meeting at Sirling.

She said: "Since 1977 the general stress on teachers has increased far more than the general public are aware. More teachers are subject to nervous breakdowns of various levels of severity than in any other profession."

There was "scarcely a staff room in the country" without its quota of tranquillizers.

Miss Jane Colkert, of the Lothian secondary education section, urged approval of a motion that a teacher's known homosexuality should not justify dismissal or any lack of promotion. Two other, non-teaching unions had said they would support homosexual members. The institute should do the same.

"If we leave it for a year it may be too late. Some teachers may lose their jobs. Others may have lived in fear for another year." The motion was passed by a big majority.

The use of the belt for punishment was hotly debated. Delegates approved, again by a large majority, motions calling for inquiries to be continued into replacing the belt with "reasonable alternatives".

But one dissenting speaker said that if the motions failed there would be "thousands and thousands of secretly relieved teachers in Scotland".



Mr Don Saunders (left) and Mr James Adams, technicians, working a team of oxen ridging rows of potatoes at the East Anglia University development studies farm in Norfolk. They are assisting a thesis project on drawn equipment for Third World countries.

Lorries 'paying more than fair share towards roads'

By John Young Planning Reporter

The argument that owners and operators of heavy lorries do not pay their fair share of road building and maintenance costs is challenged in a report published today. On the contrary, goods vehicles in 1980-81 "will overpay their way by nearly £500m", it states.

To begin with, only about a third of the revenue from vehicle excise duty and fuel taxes is spent on roads, the Freight Transport Association says in the report.

The association accepts that all classes of vehicle should pay their full and proper share of road costs. But it denies that the sums that lorry owners pay in taxes are too small.

It estimates that, whereas the average annual excise duty and fuel tax revenue from a car

is £215, and from a bus or coach £442, it is £390 from a one-ton van, £1,400 from a 15-ton lorry and £3,700 from a 32-ton lorry.

Much of the report is taken up by complex statistical tables which purport to show that the Department of Transport's methods of calculating road expenditure, and of allocating costs between different road users, are unsatisfactory.

Although heavy vehicles make greater engineering demands in terms of higher bridges, wider junctions and stronger surfaces, the design of new roads for high speeds is primarily in the interests of car drivers.

Road costs: do lorries pay their way? (Freight Transport Association, Hermes House, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN4 9UZ, £1.50).

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Scottish Development Agency

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RESEAS ter move xpel e Cuban gees

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, June 8
Intense American diplomatic efforts are under way to try to revive the flagging Camp David peace process by securing a reopening of the suspended talks between Israel and Egypt over the central issue of Palestinian autonomy.
It is understood that the Carter Administration is attempting to secure some definite commitment to restart the negotiations in a move to preempt the much-heralded European initiative on the Middle East. This is due to be unveiled later this week when EEC leaders meet in Venice.
The American diplomatic drive is taking place against the most explosive security situation seen in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip since they were occupied by Israel 13 years ago. Among many international observers there is deep pessimism about the prospects for the talks.
After a series of meetings over the past 48 hours with senior Egyptian ministers, Mr. Alfred Atherton, the American Ambassador in Cairo, today handed President Sadat a personal letter from President Carter. This is believed to contain detailed proposals designed to enable the Egyptian Government to return to the negotiating table without losing face.
According to Egyptian sources, the Americans are hoping that the talks can be restarted without preconditions. One suggestion being widely canvassed is that the leading negotiators should fly to Washington later this month for talks with Mr. Sol Linowitz, President Carter's special Middle East envoy.
The deadlocked autonomy negotiations, which are an essential element of the Camp

US attempts to revive peace talks between Egypt and Israel

David framework, were finally suspended last month by President Sadat. The main reason given was Egyptian anger at legislation proposed in the Israeli Parliament to change the status of Jerusalem.
The Israeli Government has now given a written explanation to the Americans about why it intends to do nothing to alter the projected legislation. This is contained in a private member's Bill which, if passed, would seriously complicate future efforts to repartition Jerusalem.
The possibility of renewing the talks was raised when the Israeli Cabinet met today. Later, a senior official made it clear that the next move was up to Egypt. "President Sadat suspended the talks, not us," he explained. "When he agrees to resume them again, we are quite ready to negotiate, as we have been all along."
The flurry of diplomatic exchanges over the weekend apparently has done nothing to eliminate the formidable obstacles which have prevented Israel and Egypt reaching agreement on the autonomy question. These include continuing Jewish settlement in occupied territory, the control of security, and water resources in the autonomous area, and the nature of the powers to be given to Palestinian members of the autonomy council.
Mr. Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, demonstrated today that Israel was not prepared to change its posture on either the future of occupied Arab land, or its control over east Jerusalem, which was annexed after the 1967 war. The Prime Minister took the unusual step of appearing outside the Cabinet room to speak

personally to waiting journalists. He read them a unanimous Cabinet resolution strongly condemning last week's United Nations Security Council resolution which blamed Israel for not sufficiently protecting the Palestinian mayors detained in two car bomb blasts.
Mr. Begin said Israel would be making a formal protest after the recent disclosure that Egypt has been passing reports on the autonomy negotiations to leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization. He would demand that the practice cease if the talks were to resume.
Different options: The United States was actively pursuing a number of different suggestions for the resumption of the Middle East peace talks between Israel and Egypt, Mr. Edmund Muskie, the Secretary of State, said in a television interview today (David Cross writes from Washington).
He said that all the various possibilities had not yet been exhausted. He was very hopeful that negotiations on the delicate question of Palestinian autonomy in the occupied territories would begin again very soon. His optimism was based on the strong desire of both the Israelis and the Egyptians to resolve their differences, he added.
Border clash: Israeli soldiers crossed the usually tranquil Jordanian border yesterday afternoon and engaged armed Arab marauders, killing two of them, according to military headquarters. Moshe Brilliant writes from Tel Aviv.
An official communiqué said one or two raiders apparently were injured. There were no Israeli casualties in the encounter south of the Dead Sea near the isolated Jewish border settlement of Neot Hakikar.

rdam foundation aims to create tax havens res may follow New Hebrides

From Schull
June 8
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rides, said: "The foundation was asked for help by Mr. Stevens to advise him on certain matters such as how to write a constitution and what kind of monetary system to use. We have also helped him plead his cause to the United Nations and that is as far as the foundation is involved."
It was in 1972 after he had read a brochure on the foundation, that Mr. Stevens contacted Mr. Michael Oliver, an American businessman dealing in property who founded the Phoenix Foundation. Mr. Oliver has admitted giving Mr. Stevens "about \$200,000, mainly out of my own pocket". According to Mr. Doorn, the foundation has not provided Mr. Stevens with any funds.
The foundation's support of Mr. Stevens is directed against the "communists" of the Australian trade unions and the British Labour Party who are held responsible for the appointment of the "Marxist" Prime Minister of the New Hebrides, Father Walter Lini.
In spite of its Amsterdam headquarters, the Phoenix Foundation seems to be predominantly an American organization although it is also said to have a number of influential European businessmen on its list of members. This list is secret. As Mr. Doorn puts it, the protection of privacy is high on the foundation's list of ideals.
Another ideal is a return to

gold backing for every currency, which Mr. Doorn sees as a solution to inflation. According to him the foundation is "an organization which has as its principal aim to help free enterprise and to get as many individual rights as possible for the people in this world. This means that we advocate less government influence on day-to-day living of the individual."
Mr. Doorn is quite happy to admit that the foundation would like more countries to be run along the principles laid down by the Phoenix Foundation. He is equally candid in disclosing the foundation's next target.
"As is generally known the foundation is also involved in an enterprise similar to the New Hebrides in the Azores, the last Portuguese colony. We are doing exactly the same thing as we have done for Jimmy Stevens. We are writing a constitution and advising them how a monetary system based on gold works," Mr. Doorn explained.
Asked whether in other words something can be expected to happen in the Azores in the near future Mr. Doorn answered: "The Azores have been in the process of gaining independence for some years and yes indeed you can expect anything to happen."

French plan to breach blockade

From Denis Reinhardt
Port Vila, New Hebrides
June 8
A rebelled mob today attacked schools and a village on the secessionist New Hebrides island of Espiritu Santo.
As the bitter confrontation between the pre-independence government of Father Walter Lini and the French Residency grows more severe, Inspector General Jacques Robert, the Resident, has arranged to fly through a government blockade to meet the rebel leader, Mr. Jimmy Stephens, tomorrow.
Six lorry loads of supporters of the provisional government of Vemerana, whose leaders took power in a coup on May 28, damaged wall panels and smashed windows at a primary school, a farm training centre and a Presbyterian College this afternoon.
The raid was at Tangoa, in the south of the island from where an estimated 2,000 people were evacuated last week. Cars and lorries parked by the evacuees were stoned.
After an emergency Cabinet meeting tonight, the British Commissioner, Mr. Andrew Stuart, was again asked by Father Walter Lini, the Chief Minister, to restore security on the island.
Mr. Stuart agreed to send a representative to Norsup, on the neighbouring island of Mallicolo, to investigate the situation at Tangoa.
More advisers: The Ministry of Defence in London has sent three more military advisers to the New Hebrides to assess the situation after the Espiritu Santo rebellion. Two British military experts there have sent back preliminary reports (the Press Association reports).
Leading article, page 15

Clark rejects 'traitor' label

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Mr. Clark on his arrival in Paris yesterday.

He also said he thought the hostages would be "peacefully released".
The Iranians must have listened he said, to the resolution made by 54 nations "who are their friends" at the international conference set up by the Iranian Government to condemn American activities in Iran.
That resolution said the hostages should be released "peacefully and as soon as possible"—Reuters and AP.
Support for President: The influential son-in-law of Ayatollah Khomeini said in an interview today that those attempting to "crush" President Bani-Sadr would themselves be crushed by society (Tony Allaway writes from Tehran).
Ayatollah Shababod, Esh-raghi, interviewed by the morning news paper *Banadad*, said: "Mr. Bani-Sadr is really qualified... it is the hand of God which supports him." Without directly naming the President, he said, the ayatollah noted the opposition Mr. Bani-Sadr had encountered in the Ruling Revolutionary Council since becoming President.

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'Alert' mistake difficult to resolve

By Pearce Wright
Designers of Britain's radar defence system are following closely the American investigation into the false alarms given by the United States Missile Early Warning System.
The occurrence of such a fault seems to be less surprising to the experts than to the lay public who, judging by the response of some readers of this newspaper, expect more reliability from equipment intended to help safeguard peace than from the type that gets the gas bill wrong.
From experience in curing similar troubles in Britain's detection network a specialist in computer-based radar surveillance said yesterday that the false alarm was almost certainly

the result of "an operating mistake".
It was not unusual in this type of network of interlinked computers which, in turn, is interconnected to a variety of equipment but it was more difficult to resolve than electronic equipment failure (hardware fault) or a program error (software fault).
Although the early warning systems use millions of pounds worth of computers and electronic equipment they are also manpower intensive. Many hundreds of people are involved in monitoring and running the global network.
Part of the routine is to feed signals indicating a possible alert through the system at certain intervals in order to maintain vigilance.

Lebanon search for Cabinet of national unity

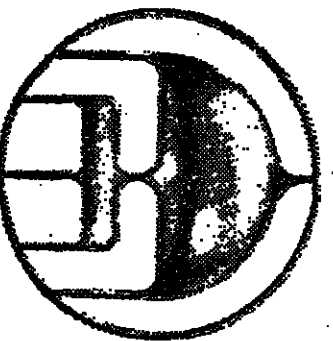
Beirut, June 8.—President Sarkis of Lebanon is to open talks tomorrow on the formation of a government of national unity following the resignation of Dr. Selim al-Hoss, the Prime Minister, but the delicate negotiations could take several weeks.
Dr. Hoss handed in his Cabinet's resignation yesterday, saying he hoped to pave the way for a Government aimed at achieving national reconciliation in war-ravaged Lebanon.
In an interview published today in the English-language Beirut weekly *Monday Morning*, Mr. Saeb Salam, a former prime minister, said that if the new coalition Government included representatives of Lebanon's paramilitary groups the result would be catastrophe.—Reuters.

Generous Malaysians

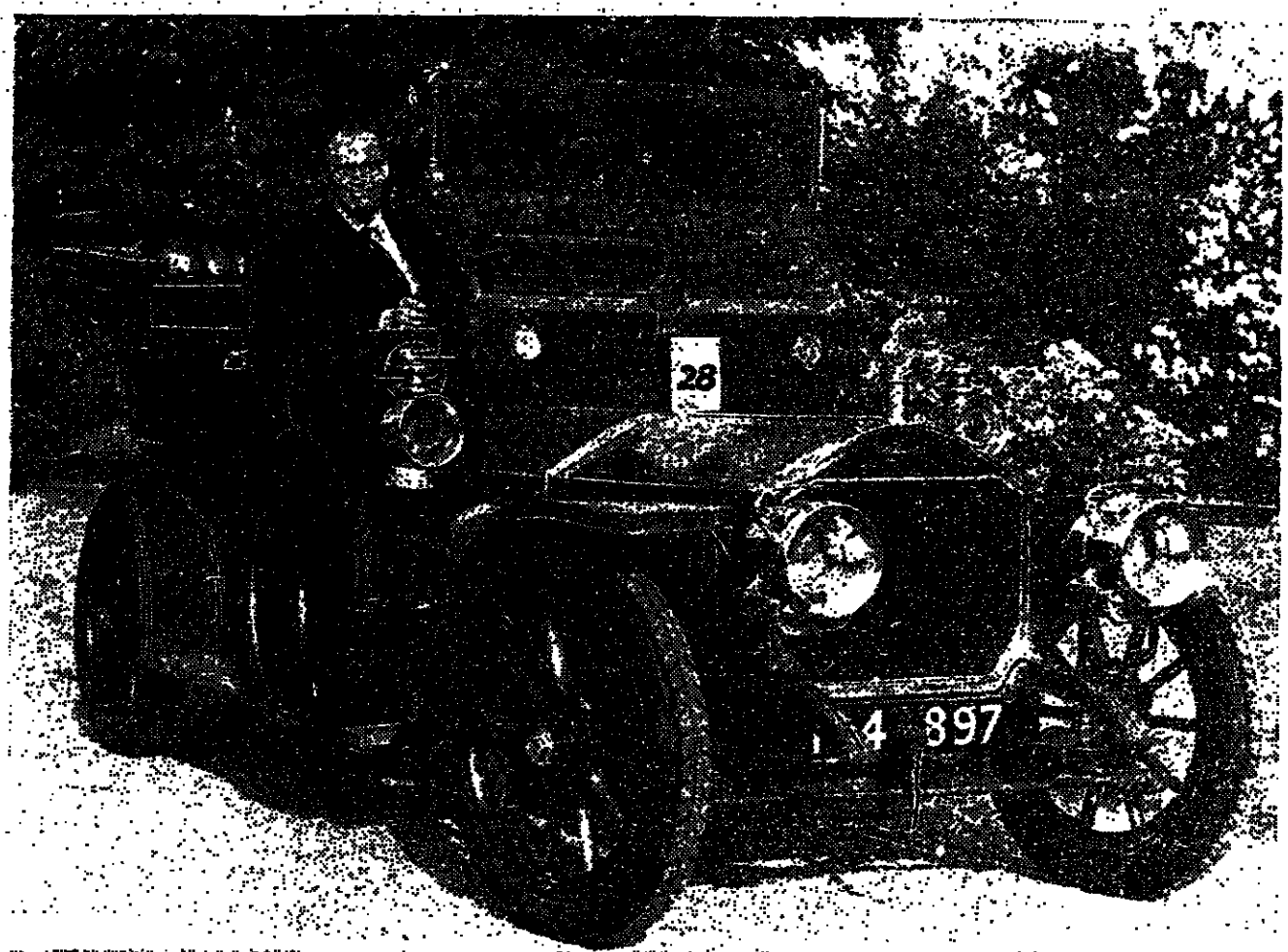


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SPORT

Cricket

England still have a long way to go

By John Woodcock

Cricket Correspondent

Given the weather—and the forecast is reasonably good—the first Test match at Trent Bridge may well develop into a great game of cricket. On Saturday, despite the loss of an hour's play, fair progress was made, with England finishing the day with a slight advantage. Having conceded a first innings lead of 45, they made 145 for two in their own second innings and Boycott is still there.

More by chance than design the conditions so far have helped to make a bowler even of Gooch's modest type more effective than, say, Roberts. If that seems absurd, which it well may, it is accounted for by the amount the ball has swung. In the circumstances England are probably disappointed that they allowed West Indies to make 308.

To look at, it is a good wicket, even if the bounce has been a shade uneven. Holding batted it to bowl a beautiful opening spell on Saturday morning. Boycott and Gooch did well to negotiate. From then on, though, the West Indians, with the exception of Garner, bowled poor length and line. Under Richards' command—Lloyd was off the field, nursing his damaged right hand—they became rather scrappy.

No one suffered more from this than Murray, who had a dreadful time of it, thrashing himself down the leg side or trying to make something of a succession of slack returns. In England's second innings there have already been 12 byes and 10 wides, 33 extras. Always mercurial, the West Indians could be as devastating as they were dispirited on Saturday. So let that, and the uncertainty of England's batting, be a warning.

The hour's stoppage was caused by a fierce thunderstorm, starting soon after 3.30. By then Gooch had been run out and Tavaré caught at third slip, and the West Indians, unlike the Surrey bowlers, they had had Boycott, then 16, caught at the wicket off Marshall. Boycott, when he was 39, was dropped at a difficult chance off the inside edge, also off Marshall. Upset by Boycott's continuing presence, and his dogged resistance, the West Indians were in greater need than England of the weekend break.

Boycott is never more likely to make a test match than when he has been involved in a run-out. If he gets one today it will, I think, be the ninth time it has happened. From the first at Port Elizabeth in 1965, when he and Dexter found themselves in the same crease together, to the occasion of his famous "come-



Richards (left) congratulates Bacchus on running out Gooch.

back" hundred against Australia at Trent Bridge in 1977, when, at the start of his career, he was to face with Randall. On Saturday there was just a moment's hesitation before, to his own stroke, Boycott called Gooch for a short leg-side single. Bacchus, a brilliant fielder, threw Gooch out by perhaps a foot.

This was the second time in his last four Test innings that Gooch had been run out. As when it happened at Melbourne in February, when he was 39, he was batting very well. Moving as he does, more like a London bus than a greyhound, Saturday's run was never quite on for Gooch. Tavaré batted for nearly an hour, playing his defensive strokes with time to spare, before falling to a horribly good ball from Garner.

(they are going to receive precious few in the hour), and so long as it remains cloudy enough to encourage the swing bowlers, England could conceivably win. But there is still a long way to go and West Indies are not to be expected to bowl as untidily again as they did on Saturday evening.

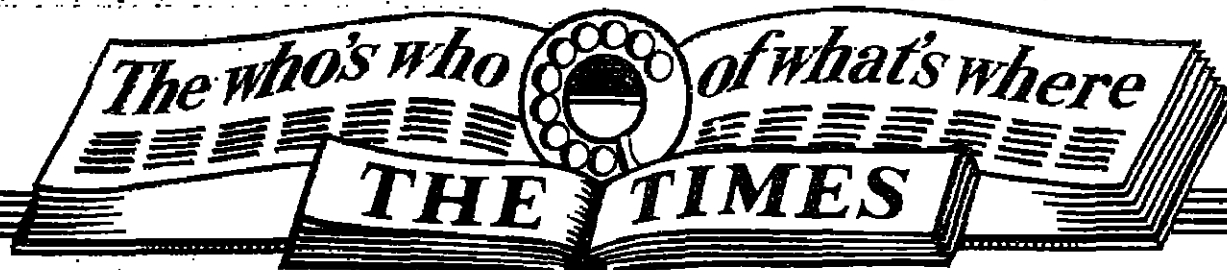
There is a possibility, of course, that Underwood may yet be missed. So far there have been fewer than half a dozen overs of spin in three days. Tomorrow, if the atmosphere is no longer conducive to swing, is when spin might be useful, on a fifth day pitch. First things first, though. The immediate priority is for England to go on batting better. If Saturday's best spell of bowling was a harbinger of the start of England's second innings, there were half a dozen balls from Marshall which were as fast and awkward as any. Unlike Holding and Garner and Croft and Duffell and Sylvester Clarke of Surrey, or Wesley Hall and Charlie Griffith, or Dennis Lillee, or for that matter most fast bowlers, Marshall is a complete lightweight. He is, however, beautifully supplied and has a lovely rhythm. Whether in the hitting of a golf ball (take Gene Linder, for example) or in the propelling of a boat (some of the great oarsmen have weighed less than 11st) or the bowling of a cricket ball, rhythm and timing can compensate wonderfully for lack of power.

West Indies plans: The West Indies went to Australia for a tour in November next year and play host to New Zealand in 1982, Pakistan in 1983, and Australia in 1984.

ENGLAND: First innings, 282 (1. T. Murray, 100; 2. B. Boycott, 57; 3. G. Gooch, 45; 4. J. Garner, 30; 5. J. Tavaré, 25; 6. J. Marshall, 10; 7. J. Duffell, 10; 8. J. Croft, 10; 9. J. Holding, 10; 10. J. Underwood, 10; 11. J. Richards, 10; 12. J. Boycott, 10; 13. J. Gooch, 10; 14. J. Garner, 10; 15. J. Tavaré, 10; 16. J. Marshall, 10; 17. J. Duffell, 10; 18. J. Croft, 10; 19. J. Holding, 10; 20. J. Underwood, 10; 21. J. Richards, 10; 22. J. Boycott, 10; 23. J. Gooch, 10; 24. J. Garner, 10; 25. J. Tavaré, 10; 26. J. Marshall, 10; 27. J. Duffell, 10; 28. J. Croft, 10; 29. J. Holding, 10; 30. J. Underwood, 10; 31. J. Richards, 10; 32. J. Boycott, 10; 33. J. Gooch, 10; 34. J. Garner, 10; 35. J. Tavaré, 10; 36. J. Marshall, 10; 37. J. Duffell, 10; 38. J. Croft, 10; 39. J. Holding, 10; 40. J. Underwood, 10; 41. J. Richards, 10; 42. J. Boycott, 10; 43. J. Gooch, 10; 44. J. Garner, 10; 45. J. Tavaré, 10; 46. J. Marshall, 10; 47. J. Duffell, 10; 48. J. Croft, 10; 49. J. Holding, 10; 50. J. 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Solid achievement, perhaps, but now a drive against inefficiency and corruption

A new mood of realism in Mozambique

Maputo

Five years after Mozambique gained its independence from Portugal, the revolutionary slogans that were painted all around Maputo in support of workers' solidarity and "Marxism-Leninism" are beginning to look a little faded.

For those Western diplomats and observers in the Mozambican capital who are forever on the lookout for signs that the Frelimo regime may be modifying its strict adherence to socialist principles, these faded slogans symbolize what they believe to be a subtle—but nevertheless—significant change in the country's direction in recent months.

More tangible evidence that the country may be changing course a little can be found in a series of major speeches which President Samora Machel, the country's ebullient and popular leader, has been making in recent months. Last December, for example, he attacked "opportunists" and "petty bourgeois radicals" who, he said, had encouraged "ultra-democracy" and "leftism" to break down authority. A false egalitarianism, he also said, had been created, whereby unskilled men and women had moved into jobs for which they were unfit and were thus debilitating the entire economy.

In a keynote speech on March 18, President Machel launched a major campaign against incompetence, corruption and inefficiency in the vast bureaucratic labyrinth which has been built up since independence and which is in danger of eating the whole economy. On this occasion he announced that shops and small businesses which had been taken over after independence were to be returned to private hands, also making a plea for foreign investment, which has been conspicuously lacking during the last five years.

The speeches were followed by a series of government changes which included the dropping of three ministers whose removal was linked to the campaign—now known simply as "the offensive"—against errors and irregularities in the state apparatus. It was only the second time that ministers had been dropped from the Cabinet since independence.

In a later reshuffle two key figures in the ruling Frelimo party, Mr Marcelino dos Santos and Mr Jorge Rebelo,

were taken out of the Government to allow them to concentrate on party duties. This change was widely misinterpreted in the West as being a demotion for the two men (both of whom are considered to be on the left of the party) and was taken as a further sign that Mozambique was in the process of developing a more pragmatic political and economic line.

In fact the Mozambicans maintain that their move was a promotion rather than a demotion. In Mozambique the party, Frelimo, is supreme. What the party decides goes. The Government is subservient to the party and its task is simply to execute Frelimo's policies.

The move involving Mr Dos Santos and Mr Rebelo, who are respectively Frelimo's secretary for economic policy and ideological work, provides a key to understanding what is taking place in Mozambique now.

"You must not look at the present 'offensive' as a turning point for us, but merely as a new phase in our revolutionary process," Mr Sergio Vieira, President of the Bank of Mozambique, who holds the rank of minister and who is also one of Frelimo's leading ideologues, said. The two former ministers have been relieved of their executive functions so they can concentrate on mapping out the party's and the country's future during the next decade.

Although the new "offensive" may not therefore be considered a turning point it is nevertheless a watershed in the country's development and is recognized as such by President Machel. After five years of independence, Frelimo is taking stock of what has been achieved, what mistakes have been made and what expectations must not have been fulfilled. The party is going through a major process of self-analysis and self-criticism which is certainly unprecedented in Africa and probably in the socialist block countries as well.

To outsiders the achievements of independence seem slim indeed. The country resembles a rather dilapidated, rusting car that has not been serviced for the past five years. The buildings in the capital look in need of a lick of paint. Many shops have closed down and those that remain open have pathetically few goods on sale. Everywhere in the cities one can see



President Machel: campaign against inefficiency.

queues of people waiting for hours to buy basic commodities such as flour, sugar and soap.

There is a dearth of statistics, but the few figures that are available are scarcely encouraging. The balance of payments deficit is around £100m (more than the country's total exports in 1978) and would be over twice that amount but for a substantial inflow of foreign aid.

One of Frelimo's main objectives has been to restore agriculture and industrial output to the levels that existed at the time of independence. Mr Vieira maintains that this target has largely been achieved, although this is disputed by independent sources. Some projects, such as the big rice-growing scheme in the Limpopo valley at Chokwe, have surpassed pre-independence levels of production but many other state farms, lacking equipment and technical expertise,

are still struggling to catch up. The fact that the country, which ought to be a major food exporter, still has to import large quantities of basic foodstuffs is a sign that there are still major problems to overcome.

In their present self-critical mood, Mozambican leaders freely admit there have been many shortcomings. However, they point out—with some justification—that they had enormous obstacles to overcome. The principal among these was the almost total lack of trained personnel left in the country following the exodus of 250,000 Portuguese settlers after independence. (Whether the Portuguese were coerced into leaving or simply panicked at the prospect of losing their privileges is still a matter for controversy.) Of some 2,000 students at the local university at independence, only 20 were black Mozambicans. There were only

two Mozambican engineers, three agronomists, five vets and 36 doctors for a population in excess of 12,000,000. There is no doubt that the lack of skilled cadres has been and still is a major handicap, made worse by the great weight of bureaucracy with which they are continually having to contend. The people at the top are on the whole very good indeed but they have few trained people to back them up. Most are hopelessly overworked to the point that the 26-year-old Director of Health in Niassa province recently died from a heart attack caused by excess work.

The war in Zimbabwe also placed a great strain on the country's overstretched human and material resources. Twenty-six per cent of the budget now goes on defence. Rhodesian raids caused extensive damage. The war also diverted attention away from more pressing domestic needs.

"We could not fight a war against Smith and a war against excessive bureaucracy at the same time," commented Mr José Luis Cabaco, the Minister of Information.

All these problems were compounded by the most serious flooding of the Limpopo and Zambezi valleys that the country has ever experienced.

Despite these setbacks the Mozambicans believe they have been able to achieve some material improvements in the lives of the population, particularly among the impoverished 90 per cent who live in rural areas. Three times as many children are now attending school as at the time of independence.

Around half a million adults are attending literacy classes. A health service has been established which, although rudimentary, was singled out for praise by the World Health Organization for its campaign to vaccinate the population against the current outbreak of cholera.

Other achievements are less tangible but nevertheless real. The regime, for example, must be among the most stable in Africa and seems to enjoy the support of the majority of the population. This stability has been achieved through Frelimo's system of participatory democracy which starts at grass-roots—in villages and on factory floors—and works its way up through a series of people's assemblies until ultimately the Frelimo leadership

is elected. The insurgent movement known as the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) which is operating in the west of the country does not pose a serious threat to the regime.

Another significant achievement has been the eradication of racism. Anyone familiar with South Africa or Zimbabwe is amazed to find that Mozambicans do not think in racial terms. This was best illustrated by the latest government reshuffle which brought eight whites into a cabinet of 23. The official news agency did not think this fact justified comment.

Frelimo officials argue that the absence of racialist dates back to the late 1960s when a great debate took place within Frelimo then fighting an armed struggle against the Portuguese over whether it was engaged in a race or a class war. Until then the organization had been strongly anti-white. Those who argued against black nationalism—pointing out that blacks could be just as exploitative as whites—were the losers. Since then Frelimo has attracted a growing number of whites, coloureds and Asians to its ranks, unlike nationalist parties in most other black African states.

According to Mr Cabaco, the purpose of the new "offensive" is to build on the achievements of the past five years while at the same time trying to resolve the mistakes that were made during that period. The battle against excessive bureaucracy will be a central part of the "offensive". So too will be an attempt to overcome what he described as the "psychology of under-development".

"We must try to change people's attitudes," he says, "to show them that under-development need not necessarily be a way of life for them."

Just how far the "offensive" will go in loosening the economy from the shackles of state control remains to be seen. There is no doubt that the regime wants to encourage a limited private sector and that it will try to attract more investment from the west. But Frelimo's overall objective is to establish a truly socialist state. However faded the slogans may be, "Marxism-Leninism" is still the name of the game in Mozambique.

Nicholas Ashford

The Duke behind the lens



The Duke of Gloucester: "aim straight".

Just returned from two and a half weeks visiting America and China (official, and semi-official), just off "with one of the world's worst colds" to stand in for Prince Philip: just published a book of beautiful photographs, *Oxford and Cambridge* (Macdonald, £6.95), text by Hermione Hobhouse. A busy time for the part author, modestly billed on the dust jacket as Richard Gloucester ("qualified as an architect after studying at Cambridge").

It is quite by chance, says the Duke of Gloucester firmly, that he is patron of the Victorian Society and Hermione Hobhouse is the secretary. I started this book six years ago, before I was patron.

"My earlier book, *The Face of London*, was much easier on a nice sunny afternoon one just went out and snapped away, but this one was quite different. It wasn't worth going if you hadn't a day to spare, and by the time you got there the sun had gone. The difference between a photograph of a building in the sunshine and one without is just about enough to render the one without useless.

"A quarter of the buildings were covered in scaffolding at one time, and if they were not the building was—so you can see quite a bit of scaffolding, even so."

There are more than 190 pages of photographs, some in colour, some in fine detail of old and new, even such modernisms as "bicycle stands." Doing books is a very good discipline, I think it is something you have to do by yourself. You set out as though you were on a hunting trip, you stalk what you are after and come back quite exhausted. Hermione knew Oxford and Cambridge—we went round Cambridge together to try to give her a feeling for it. Otherwise she got on with her bit and I got on with mine.

What he does not mention is that in 1974 he succeeded his father as Duke of Gloucester, and from then on has had to fit everything in amid his official duties. These can be confusing: among his many jobs are those of Head Ranger of Epping Forest, Grand Prior of the Order of St John of Jerusalem, Commander of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club and President of the Institute of Advanced Motorists.

His interest in photography began with his first book, *On Public View* (1971). "I started taking photographs when I first had a dark room—not much point in having your own equipment if you have nothing to photograph, and once you've done one book, you feel confident enough to go on. I never dreamed I'd do a book on Cambridge when I was there. I used to do the technical work on my own photographs but I don't now; I'm too busy—or too idle. I'm not a very clever photographer. I aim it straight, get the exposure right, and off you go."

On the future of Oxford and Cambridge—and Hermione Hobhouse quotes Michael Sadler's prediction in 1934: "The primacy of Oxford and Cambridge is doomed. In

another 30 years or most famous and in English universities London—he is more than a little right. "I hope that to maintain their special characteristics is not going to help. I hope that when Oxford and Cambridge will make it appreciate what they are at one or other place rather overwhelm immediately."

One of the observed was "it sense of affluence go into colleges—because there aren't. One accepts the car come to a place aren't any. In China they have bicycles, almost worse... In of America, with

these, you suddenly across acres of law park and a large but when you ask 'Why they say 'It's a roll park. You just can't a large public building country for who assumed that 100 f the people will come. He is an architect sion, though he no l tices—it seems a there are no plans with an architect in. "We have too g grand buildings in t do it, it's a adapting them sensil ern uses, without c white elephants."

The problem of u and renewal inte "The old buildings by somebody for got special place. You me a house here, a to do research, ern building comes institution financing lopment. There is a somewhere (he can window frames) at time they get th regulations, the p will live and work in ing isn't really consi it is finished. Ever problem is the t solved in the same w

He sees some he growth of conserva ties as a way of con people. "I think about 1,200 in this fa groups in this coo panned. I suppose bloody nuisance. tely, it's an inent nothing."

Is he going to w book? "It won't tak if I do." The best mda, as he points o ing about the Roy He says that it is q set yourself up as using old (and frequ curate) press cut even fainting yours, suspecting, right as to do research, pro kind of book he rather sardonically ing on the water fro to night."

Couldn't he do on "Well, pastore imaginary one."

Philipa

Important lessons for Britain now we have learnt the EEC lesson

By their recent actions Europe's leaders have succeeded in surmounting the major obstacle to scaling the mountain of impending bankruptcy hanging over the European Community in late 1981 or early 1982. That is a more impressive achievement than it may seem. As the sad demise of King William III in 1701 showed, a molehill that is a lethal instrument and during the last few months the Community has been coming very near to repeating King Billy's experience.

Had the molehill represented by Britain's budget problem and the related issues concerning the farm price policy not been surmounted by the summit meeting scheduled for later this month, the EEC would have found itself locked into a sequence of actions which would have led at best to paralysis, at worst to the destruction of the Community in its present form. There is no guarantee that this will not happen anyway when the major financial crisis comes up next year or the year after. But we will have a much better chance of avoiding it if we learn the proper lessons from the crisis just ended.

The first lesson, as *The Times* has already pointed out, is that foreseeable crises can best be dealt with if the solution is not left to the last moment. The second is that, when the moment of truth arrives, what unites Europeans is still stronger than the many things that divide them. It is rather than a conviction of the intrinsic merits of the British case, is why at the end of the

day Mrs Thatcher and Lord Carrington were able to get the major part of their demands accepted. Europe's leaders looked over the precipice and did not like what they saw.

There are important lessons here for us in Britain. Too often—not only in this country but perhaps especially here—there is a lack of vision in which each country has to prove its superior virility to the others, in which each member can gain only at the expense of the others.

One repeatedly hears the question: "What has the Community done for Britain?" One does not hear very frequently in this country the question: "What has Britain done, or what can Britain do, for the Community?" It is because this second question is not asked that Britain's partners prove less responsive than we would wish to our problems.

It is time we learned the essence of a community. The Community is a group of people who come together freely because they perceive they have common interests and common problems to which common solutions may involve trade-offs between competing national interests (eg agriculture); some (eg foreign policy) may not. If we cannot operate in this way, then probably we should all forget about the EEC and go home.

So we should stop, I believe, treating all European issues as punch-ups in which there can only be winners and losers. The only real winner loser can be Europe itself. Europe was the ultimate winner of the EEC

budget debate, though it was a very close-run thing. But some credit can and should be given to individuals. As with Zimbabwe, Lord Carrington proved his ability to pull his Prime Minister's chestnuts out of the fire and to retrieve what had fallen with his partners.

However, the real heroes were the Italians, and in particular Signor Emilio Colombo, the chairman of the Council of Ministers. Whatever their weaknesses, the Italians at their best are still the community's supreme conciliators. Their skill in this respect owes much no doubt, to the exigencies of Italy's domestic politics. But it also owes something to the aesthetic delight which Italians, in common with some other Mediterranean peoples (Lebanese, Jews), take in the construction of a sophisticated bargain—a delight less often felt by the chiller, less flexible Europeans of the north.

The third lesson to be drawn from recent events is that Community problems can seldom be solved in isolation. Britain's original attempt to get a financial support for her less often felt by the chiller, less flexible Europeans of the north.

The way forward in the Community is via the package deal, in which national objectives are traded off against each other. Indeed, probably the major reason for the relatively stable factory settlement of Britain's budgetary problem was France's urgent need for higher farm prices and Community support for her less often felt by the chiller, less flexible Europeans of the north.

rules of this particular game. Mrs Thatcher seems to have learned them some time between February and May of this year. Now that we have learned them, we should be able to negotiate more effectively for our interests in future.

The testing time will come soon enough. The real crisis towards which the Community is now headed—the mountain referred to above—is the fact that on current policies the Community institutions will run out of money some time in the next 18 months or so. (That assumes that the 1980 budget, thrown out by the European Parliament at the end of last year, and held up since by the failure to settle Britain's contribution or farm prices, will be approved in its revised form by the European Council later this month and by the Parliament in September. If the Parliament fails to pass the budget then the crisis will be upon us sooner.)

At this point the EEC will have to decide either to increase the resources allocated to the Community, adjust the Community's spending patterns or both. At present the core of the Community's resources comes from the allocation by each country of one per cent of its VAT revenues. (Thus a part of our budget deficit vis-à-vis the EEC has been a self-inflicted wound consequent on the Government's decision to raise VAT from 8 per cent to 15 per cent. There are those who argue that this figure should be raised—some say, to as much as five per cent—which would give the Community the elbow-room it currently lacks.

There is, however, an alternative set of thoughts which argues that this is no time to raise national public spending, which is now under pressure in all member-states, especially as the EEC spends money less efficiently than do national administrations. Moreover, they argue, there is a fundamental disproportion between the amount of money the Community spends on agricultural support—about 70 per cent of the total—and what it spends on all other areas. This disproportion will actually be increased by the farm prices agreement negotiated as part of the budget package.

Britain's own interest in this issue is quite clear. Whether or not the Community's total financial resources are increased, our fundamental aim must be to secure a major overhaul of the Community's rural Policy, which will alter the balance of total expenditure away from the CAP towards other areas, such as industrial and regional support.

An overwhelmingly strong case can be made for this change. It was certainly not envisaged when we joined the EEC that the CAP would still be taking as much as 70 per cent of the Community budget by 1980. That is one of the main reasons for the budgetary imbalance which has arisen between Britain and the other members. That imbalance has been artificially restrained for the next three years by the recent agreement, but if there is no change in the fundamental financial structure of the Community it will re-emerge in 1983, when circum-

stances for a further re-negotiation may be less propitious. There are two major reasons why this has happened. First, the establishment of a regional fund and the expansion of the social fund, which were envisaged as offsetting the CAP in Britain's favour, have not worked as intended. The money allocated to these funds has been too small. Second, Europe's agricultural productivity has grown much faster than anticipated and Europe's farm ministers have been able to persuade their colleagues to underwrite the higher production.

Thus it is essential for Britain that the restructuring negotiations be approached in a spirit of good will (unlike the recent negotiations), and that we do not allow ourselves to be deflected—as we have far too often in the past, including the very recent past—from our basic target in pursuit of short-term ephemeral gains in other areas.

So Britain's, and Europe's, problems are by no means over. The financing mountain has still to be scaled. The adjustment of the Community and its institutions to the admission of Greece, Spain and Portugal still has to be completed, and a Community energy policy put in place.

There will be plenty of work for the new Commission which will take office under a new Italian president next January. But at least there is now a possibility of success.

Michael Shanks

DIARY OF IMPERMEABLE PROSE

The most gratifying academic research is that which helps to confirm something we already suspected to be true. That is why Dr Scott Armstrong, associate professor of management at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, has enjoyed so pleasing a response to his latest paper, at least from laymen.

He was testing something called the Dr Fox Phenomenon. Dr Fox was an actor who, for the purposes of some research done in California in the early 1970s, delivered, on three occasions, a talk which made no sense.

It was convincingly called "Mathematical game theory as applied to physician education" and the audiences were social workers, psychologists, psychiatrists, teachers and administrators. Questioned afterwards, they all said it was a comprehensible and stimulating lecture. Nobody realized it was a trick.

This, coupled with his own observation of how academics react, encouraged Dr Armstrong to formulate and test his own hypothesis: that work which is

unintelligible will not necessarily be recognized as such by scholars, and that in some cases the less intelligible a piece of prose the greater the respect it will earn from its readers or victims.

"If the Dr Fox hypothesis is valid," he wrote, "researchers who want to impress their colleagues should write less intelligible papers. Journals seeking respectability should publish less intelligible papers. Academic meetings should feature speakers who make little sense."

This strategy would be beneficial for advancement by an individual researcher or by a journal. Its major drawback is that it does not promote the advancement of knowledge.

Dr Armstrong's method of testing was to choose ten journals in his field of expertise, which is management. He asked 20 academics to rate them in terms of prestige. Then he applied to them the Flesch reading ease test, which measures the comprehensibility of a piece of prose by the length of its sentences and the number of syllables for every 100 words.

He found, as he had expected, that the higher a journal's prestige, the less easy it was to understand. Thus the *Administrative Science Quarterly*, which was rated highest in prestige, had a reading ease score of only 20.2. Yet *Supervisory Management*, the least regarded journal, had a reading ease score of 54.3—more than twice as easy to understand.

Next he had to find a way of answering the argument that, since the higher prestige journals presumably discuss more complex issues than the low-prestige ones, it is inevitable that their language should be more convoluted.

He took four passages from academic journals and rewrote them in two ways—one more long-winded than the original and one in simpler English. He asked academics to rate the competence of the research described.



Bear in mind that the meaning of the three passages—the original, the simpler and the more difficult—were identical. Yet in each case the reader rated the original passage as more competent than the one written in simpler English.

One of the passages, for instance, began: "This paper concludes that to increase the probability of keeping a customer in queue, the server should attempt to influence the customer's initial subjective estimate of the mean service time to give him the impression that it is small."

In the simpler version, this read: "You are more likely to ensure that a customer waits in a queue if you can get the person to think that he will not have long to wait." Faculty members gave the tougher passage a competency rating of 4.6, the easier one only 2.9.

Why, then, this premium on obfuscatory English? "The academic reward system is against clear writing," said Dr Armstrong, when I went to see him in Philadelphia.

He said this in response to publish things, get it out fast. It took me ten years to write a book. I'd keep rewriting things. I went through five versions.

"But people said: 'That isn't very smart. The thing is to get it out. And I'd show people the fourth and fifth version. I'd rewrite it. It made it clearer and better.'"

Dr Armstrong's book was about long-range forecasting. He was rewarded for his careful honing of the text by some first-subsequent reviewers, and it is still a bit disappointing by its sales.

"It soon becomes obvious that the purpose of writing papers is to not communicate but to impress. The ability to write in an incomprehensible way is useful for people who have nothing to say. And in the time you spend making it easier to read, you could be writing another incomprehensible paper."

Predictably, his work is less popular with others in his field—some of whom are doubtless guilty of the very sins of obfuscation which he writes about. "People told me, for my career, that this wasn't a very smart article to write," he said. "It was likely to offend people."

Not that he is unused to that, for he had earlier been engaged in another controversy inspired by his healthy sceptical attitude towards academia.

Last year he wrote a paper attacking the conventional "advocacy" method of scientific research. This is the practice whereby a scientist formulates a theory and devotes his subsequent research to substantiating that theory and to attacking rival theories.

Dr Armstrong believes that this method, like ill-written papers, actually hinders objective research. He thinks scientists should keep open minds and test numerous alternative hypotheses as the best way of arriving ultimately at the truth.

To support his point, he used the advocacy method satirically to prove that one of his chief proponents, Dr Ian Mitroff, did not exist. "Little evidence on his existence is available. The evidence that does purport to demonstrate his existence is hopelessly flawed by a lack of suitable controls."

Reported sightings have been made by biased observers who failed to provide full disclosure of their methods and of the conditions under which their observations were made. These findings were not replicated by others in any systematic way."

This kind of thing is wonderfully familiar to students of scientific controversy and provides splendid ammunition for established cynics, like myself, who have for years cherished every scrap of evidence to support our hypothesis that many

of the most vaunted theories are bunk. On the other hand, Armstrong's point of view may be that his fire right in warning him not smart to exp Establishment views favour. Thus, he man, would be the plain, it could exp after 12 years at the School, he still has t word "associate" b word "professor". To succeed in winn and influence, he will learn a thing or two. He must for fixed opinion and st come what may. He i his eyes, his ears and firmly closed. Before I get beaten head with one, I ma an error in a report I the foreign page the in which I implied base. But he is a Taitian. Most baseb still made when always been, in Ken

Michael

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Douglas Aiton introduces this rich, thinly populated state whose people are torn between feelings of confidence and isolation from the rest of the continent, and discusses its new strategic role in the Indian Ocean

of Western Australia aggressive that they live in some kind of land, and there seems to be evidence that they are correct.

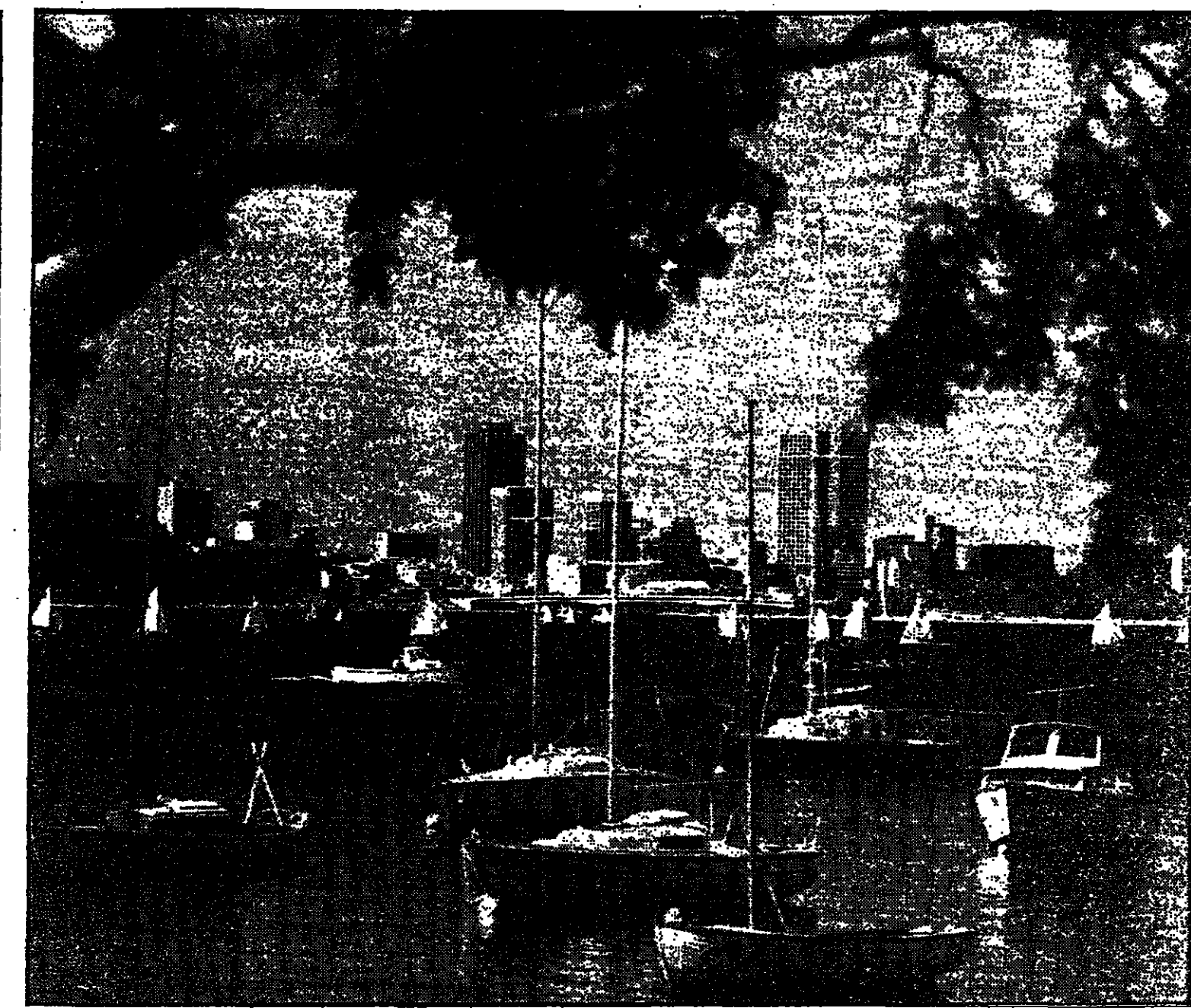
time, there is a sense of Western Australia's aggressive that they live in some kind of land, and there seems to be evidence that they are correct. The Perth plateau, hold the main hopes of the west for the 1980s. Western Australia is booming. The Perth representatives of cautious east coast banks can nominate projects at present in operation worth more than \$1,000m. All Western Australian cars have on their number plates, by government decree, "Western Australia—state of excitement". The North-West Shelf gas potential is enormous, but even without that the state is on the crest of a wave, economically. Whereas the 1960s saw Western Australia as the great quarry, the potential in the 1980s lies in the development of substantial mineral processing of bauxite, iron ore and nickel. Last year there were wild celebrations to mark Western Australia's 150th birthday, but much of the jubilation was doubtless closely related to the fact that Western Australia is the country's fastest-growing state. It is difficult to describe just how vast the state is. It is easy to say that it comprises, with 2,525,500 sq km, a third of the country, but that gives little idea. More significantly, Western Australia is 17 times the size of the United Kingdom, eight times that of Spain and seven times of France. But it has a population of less than 1,300,000, which is only a twelfth of the nation's population. Of these, two thirds live in the capital, Perth. This gives some idea of what an empty, but mineral-rich, desert most of the state is.

The people of Western Australia dislike the rest of the country cashing in on their potential wealth, and they have a strong-minded premier to lead them in keeping the east at arm's length. Sir Charles Court is seen as one of the most conservative leaders in Australia. He was returned to office in the February state election with a reduced number of seats but with a strong command, through the coalition of his Liberal Party and the National Country Party, of both Houses.



The election did little to change the political situation in Western Australia, although the Labour Party put up a stronger showing than expected, especially since the gerrymander works against them, and their leader, Mr Ronald Davies, is sure to maintain office. Sir Charles Court's relationship with the federal Government in Canberra

has been a shaky one, particularly with Mr Douglas Anthony, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Minerals and Energy. These two men have long been at loggerheads as Mr Anthony has tried to impose a "guide-line" on export prices, a policy which Sir Charles has constantly resisted. Nevertheless, in the past couple of years there seems to have been a singular



diminishing of that dispute. It is now believed that in recent weeks the federal Government and the state governments have worked out a secret deal, soon to be debated in the federal Parliament, whereby new offshore legislation will be introduced which will extend the powers of the states over coastal waters. The reason such a giant step was able to be kept secret seems to be

that the state Labour Parties supported the move anyway, seat in the Lower House to resist the legislation, and is already describing it as six "turning the clock back 80 years" (to federation) and "dismembering federation". There is no doubt that Sir Charles Court's Government coalition has a two-to-one majority. It is significant that at the election the swing from some

pundits, the Liberals lost one seat in the Lower House to give them 26. The Country Party (at present split into two factions) won a total of 23 seats, a comfortable majority against Labour's 23 seats, a gain of one.

Perth patriots claim the best climate and the best beaches. Funters (left) in the bookmakers' ring at Ascot Racecourse, and skyline from Matilda Bay.

4 per cent, while in the climate of any capital in whole state it was 21 per Australia, besides some of the finest beaches in the country right on its doorstep. Perth itself is the pride of the most western patriots and the city has about it an air of enthusiasm combined with new and progressive, situated a semi-bucolic, horticultural, closer to the equator than Sydney and with the best suburbs.

mpaigner against Russian expansion

John Fraser of his apparent obsession with the notion of Russian expansionism. The mocking tones of his detractors have been silent since the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, and it is to Mr Fraser's credit that he has refrained from adopting an

"I told you so" attitude. But he has kept up this condemnation of all things Russian and has led the campaign to dissuade Australia's athletes from competing in Moscow. Furthermore, he has reacted strongly to the Afghan-

istan situation in military terms. Some people still believe he has over-reacted and that Australia would be defenceless against Russia anyway. But Mr Fraser has solidified on, substantially increasing defence spending, tightening ties with the United States and fortifying the Western Australian coastline (which is on the Indian Ocean) to some extent.

Perhaps the most significant move has been Mr Fraser's offering of Cockburn Sound, on the West Australia coast, to the Americans as a United States base on Australian soil. So far the Americans have not taken up the offer because they want the Opposition to agree to the deal, and that has not yet been forthcoming, although Mr Bill Hayden, the Opposition leader, has not actively opposed the idea.

In March, Mr James Killen, the Defence Minister, announced to Parliament that Australia would spend \$17,600m on defence over the next five years. This will increase defence spending by 7 per cent annually, taking the expenditure to about 3 per cent of the gross domestic product. A significant amount of this money not yet determined, is to be spent on Indian Ocean facilities. These include developing HMAS Stirling at Cockburn Sound and building a new armament depot there.

Also, a new airfield is planned for Derby, on the north-west coast, which will cost \$47m, and there is a possibility of a new amphibious training area in the west.

At the same time that he announced these plans, Mr Killen admitted that Australia faced the risk of nuclear attack because of its alliance with the United States. He said the nuclear risk would arise in wartime regardless of whether Australia had allowed United States military bases to be established.

But he insisted, and Mr Fraser would have been proud of him, that Australia should continue to support the United States with practical measures in order to "raise the cost" for the Soviet Union of any interference with Australian interests or independence.

"Super-power relations are now characterized by tensions and mistrust, with greater scope for deep and frequent crises than before", World War.

Mr Killen told Parliament. "Few could doubt that opportunities for subversion and interference in Asia and the Pacific will not be exploited by the Soviet Union."

Mr Killen said he had signed an agreement with the United States Defence Secretary outlining ways that America could provide logistic support during peacetime, periods of tension, and wartime. He said that weapons and equipment required by Australia to replace combat losses and help to expand forces would be provided by the United States under the agreement.

Mr Killen repeated that the Government would not legislate for peacetime conscription but said that in times of national emergency parts of the army reserve would almost certainly be brought into action. He then said he would soon be able to announce the outcome of talks with the United States over buying a fourth guided missile frigate of the FFG-7 class. A new patrol boat, HMAS Fremantle, was due to arrive in Australia in August.

So Australia is certainly taking the Russian threat in the Indian Ocean particularly seriously. The Secretary of the Defence Department has just visited Southeast Asia for talks with members of ASEAN about the Indian Ocean, so Australia is not confining its efforts to developing the United States alliance.

It could be argued that the Russian invasion of Afghanistan has provided the Government with a splendid excuse to build up Australia's defence potential. Certainly, at the time of the announcement of the huge increases in expenditure, the voices of protest were few.

It still seems unlikely that the United States will accept the Cockburn Sound offer, although it has not been abandoned. A high level United States Administration team will arrive in Australia soon to help to evaluate Cockburn Sound as a potential American home port.

There is no doubt, whatever happens at Cockburn Sound, that Russia's actions in Afghanistan have led to the greatest upheaval in Australia's Defence Department since the Second World War.

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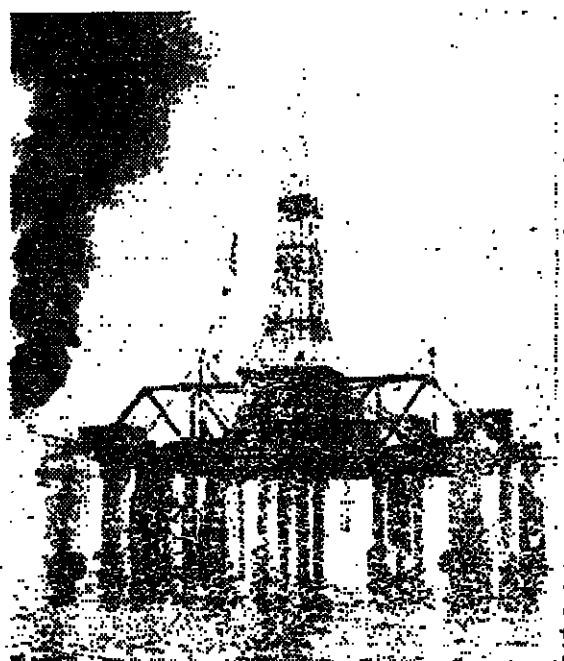
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On this and the facing page Michael Prest analyses resources on shore and off shore

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'THE OCEAN IS OUR BUSINESS'

Diamond discoveries bring rush of prospectors

It was gold which first brought people in numbers to Western Australia, but it has been almost every mineral known to man which has kept them there. In an area the size of Europe, the state includes substantial deposits of uranium, gold, copper, bauxite, nickel, lead, zinc and silver—and now diamonds.

Great excitement has centred on recent diamond discoveries in the Kimberley region in the far north of the state. A cautious announcement at the end of 1978 by Conzinc Riotinto of Australia, the company which heads the Ashion joint venture, that it had found significant quantities of stones sucked in a rush of prospectors. Investors on the Stock Exchange could barely contain themselves.

By the beginning of this year the joint venture was prepared to commit itself to saying that the finds were probably commercial. Exploration has been concentrated in the Argyle region, where

two distinct deposits have been identified. Ellendale comprises at least five kimberlite pipes—the geological formation in which diamonds are found—and Argyle itself is an alluvial deposit, possibly from the Ellendale pipes. From the sample figures published each quarter it is evident that the finds, although not very rich, are economic. The joint venture is now constructing a bulk sampling plant.

The importance of diamonds goes far beyond their putative sales value. As a result of the Western Australian discoveries, the Commonwealth Government is faced with the difficult question of whether to encourage a cutting and polishing industry, since the value added in exports makes the stones far more lucrative. By extension, the industry and the Government must decide how much to cooperate with the diamond industry's, or, siding genius, De Beers. Here, intense issues of nationalism are involved.

Similar problems concern the bauxite business. South of Perth is an agglomeration of some six bauxite deposits, most of the rights to which are held by Alcoa, of Australia. 51 per cent owned by the Aluminium Company of America. From its plants at Kwinana and Pinjarra in the state, Alcoa and its partners produce 3,600,000 tonnes a year of alumina, most of which is exported as part of Alcoa's international operations. A third plant is planned for Wagerup to produce 500,000 tonnes a year.

As demand for aluminium soars, Western Australia will go ahead with further bauxite and alumina development. In the Darling Range, close to the existing mines, a consortium consisting of Broken Hill Proprietary (30 per cent), Reynolds Metals (the US 40 per cent), Billiton (owned by Shell, 30 per cent), and Kobe Steel of Japan (10 per cent) is building a new mine at Worsley. Capacity will be a million tonnes of bauxite a year,

while the adjacent plant will produce 200,000 tonnes a year of alumina and cost at least \$900m to put up. The next step, fraught with political wrangles, is to use the state's and the country's abundant energy to make aluminium.

One source of energy which is unlikely to be used for aluminium, however, is uranium. The state has about a dozen known substantial deposits, though none is of the size or grade of the vast reserves in the Northern Territory. Like other uranium deposits in the country, development was delayed during the last Labor Government and up until last year by environmental and safety arguments. But with the official change in policy in 1979, Western Mining Corporation and its partners were able to proceed with their Yeelirrie mine.

On present costing the mine will need at least \$400m to bring into operation. It is 75 per cent owned by WMC and has estimated reserves of 47,000 tonnes. Production

is scheduled to start in 1984, and should reach 2,500 tonnes a year. Success at Yeelirrie will probably encourage other companies to start new uranium mines.

These minerals are the future of Western Australia. But other, traditional pursuits will be just as profitable or, in the case of gold, even more so. Some geologists believe that the Kalgoorlie area contains the most extensive gold mineralization in the world. Over the past 80 years the state has produced more than 35 million ounces. The largest mine, Teller, is another BHP venture and is also the newest. Open for only two years, its output is some 227,000 ounces a year. Central Norseman, 51 per cent owned by WMC, produces about 105,000 ounces. Gold Mines of Kalgoorlie, a name dating back to the original gold rush, is reopening the old Finliss mine.

Just as price considerations have been critical in the revival of gold mining, so the switch from coal has promoted new mines. Western Australia is not especially rich in producing only 2,500,000 tonnes a year of the country's total: of some 40 million tonnes. Western Collieries, controlled by CSR, mines 1,200,000 tonnes a year reserves at West Cat further million tonnes of coking and steam coal produced by Clifton Mining at Coffie, near the State E Commission.

The chances are that investment into the 1980s will be in minerals—uranium, coal, bauxite—particularly which world demand is stimulated by the highest cost of oil. In the sense, Western Australia's future lies in being an exporter, whether raw coal, semi-processed uranium oxide, or manufactured as in a lump. It is difficult to see the state and mining boom.

Investments pour into region with huge iron ore deposits

"This is essentially an iron country, it being impossible to travel even a short distance without encountering a deposit or ledge, owing to which it is almost impossible to work a magnetic compass with any degree of accuracy."

So, nearly a hundred years ago, wrote the Western Australian Government's geologist, Harry Woodward. He was riding through the Pilbarra region, in the central part of the state, overawed by the obvious presence of iron ore in the red rocks stretching as far as the eye could see. Today the hot and dry Pilbarra is known as the "red dust country". It is the heart of Australia's iron ore mining, producing about 90 per cent of the country's annual output of 90 million tonnes. Such a massive amount makes Western Australia alone the second biggest iron ore producer in the world after the Soviet Union.

Despite the huge size of the reserves—put at about 35,000 million tonnes of high and medium grade ore development of the Pilbarra deposits started only about 15 years ago. Cheap foreign iron and plentiful ore supplies from the Middle East Range in South Australia made working the bleak 170,000 square miles of the Pilbarra unattractive, although ore grades of 70 per cent and more were among the best in the world. Moreover, in 1938 the Commonwealth Government, believing the country's iron ore reserves to be only 260 million tonnes, had imposed an embargo on exports.

But a booming international steel industry and realization that the country's reserves generally and those of Western Australia in particular were huge, prompted the Government to abolish the embargo in 1960. In the decade afterwards, investment amounting to \$2,200m poured into the semi-desert of the Pilbarra. The region's population soared from 3,000 in 1950 to 40,000 20 years later. Company towns such as Tom Price, Shay Gap and Newman sprang up, while railways were constructed to ports.

There are now four companies operating in Pilbarra.

Mount Newman Mining is 30 per cent owned by Broken Hill Proprietary, with a further 30 per cent in the hands of CSR, another Australian company. This is built on the only Pilbarra iron ore producer to be controlled by Australians. BHP, however, also mines ore at Koolanobbing, about 200 miles east of Perth. Mount Newman has a capacity of 46 million tonnes a year, although in common with other Australian iron ore mines the world steel depression has limited output to less than 70 per cent of potential.

Much the same problems are faced by Hamersley, which has a similar capacity and started production in 1966. Hamersley is 82.3 per cent owned by Conzinc Riotinto of Australia, itself controlled by Rio Tinto-Zinc. Older still than Hamersley is Mount Goldsworthy, where the biggest interest is held by Consolidated Gold Fields.

The fourth Pilbarra company is the Robe River Venture, in which American and Japanese interests predominate. Elsewhere in the state, Dampier Mining, an Australian company, operates (as the name suggests) in the northern part of Western Australia, owning mines on Cockatoo Island and Koolan Island, in Yampi Sound.

Some of the mines operated by these companies are very big indeed. Mount Newman group has reserves of more than 1,400 million tonnes assaying at about 65 per cent. The mine produces some 32 million tonnes of ore a year, well below capacity. But within a 40-mile radius the company has identified 40 more deposits totalling perhaps 6,000 million tonnes. Hamersley, which also embraces Mount Tom Price and Paraburdoo, has reserves of more than 5,000 million tonnes. It has made Port Hedland the biggest port in Australia, measured by tonnage moved.

Japan is the chief market, although the mining industry has great hopes of selling to China. The companies have been trying to offset some of the steel recession by building beneficiation plants. Mount Newman and Hamersley feed low-grade ore into the plant, which removes impurities. The plants are expensive, but cheaper than adding new mining capacity proper and should prolong the mines' lives as well as raising capacity.

More is required than merely prolonging production, however, if Western Australian iron ore is to remain competitive. International demand is shifting from iron lumps to pellets and fines. The likelihood, according to a report by the state Government's Department of Industrial Development, is that ore producers will have to spend more on processing their material before export, both to meet changing demand and to fulfil the Commonwealth Government's aim of raising the proportion of value added in exports.

Crucial to plans for improving iron ore exports is a recently discovered kind of ore called marra mamba, ideal for good quality fines and pellets. One potential mine, at present designated Area C, between Mount Whaleback and Marandoo, is the subject of negotiations with Japanese steel companies. If agreement is reached on long-term contracts and capital for its development, the intention is to go ahead, in the expectation of an end to the steel recession in a few years.

Once the recession does end, Western Australia's iron ore mines could again become very profitable. Most rely on high production levels to pay their way, so if output falls below about 70 per cent of capacity they make losses quickly. Pro-make losses quickly. Production has also been hampered in recent years by labour disputes.



Shay Gap, iron mining town in the north-western Australia. The state's annual output million tonnes makes it the second biggest iron producer in the world after the Soviet Union.

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The third large-scale
project is oil
exploration in the
Easton
Plateau, further north
along the shelf, and
onshore. Much
of the seismic work
on the plateau has
been completed.
The extreme western
depths are beyond
the reach of
existing oil technology,
and in any event the
reserves would
have to be exploited
by automated equipment.
Over the next six years
about \$400m will be
spent drilling 34 wells
offshore.

Whether the size of the
fields and the quality of
the oil will support the
gigantic costs of develop-
ment remains
unknown. But there is
no doubt about the value
of the gas deposits. As
announced on Friday
Woodside has agreed
in principle with a
consortium of banks to
raise US\$1,300m for the
construction of an 85-mile
pipeline from the produc-
tion field to Damper and
for the processing plant.
Two platforms will
service the North
Rankin field, each con-
nected to about 20 wells.

The plant will produce
375 million cu ft of gas a
day, 1,400,000 tonnes of con-

densate a year, 630,000
tonnes of liquefied petro-
leum gas a year, and six
million tonnes of liquid
natural gas a year. Deliv-
eries of natural gas to Perth
should start in 1984, fol-
lowed two years later by
annual exports of six million
tonnes of stripped LNG and
LPG. Negotiations on long-
term supplies to Japan are
in progress, but the forecast
value of all annual sales is
about \$1,400m. The other
big customer will probably
be the west coast of
America.

Such enormous expendi-
ture and revenue will stimu-
late the Western Australian
economy greatly. About
5,000 jobs will be created
during the construction
period, and when operating,
the gas project alone will
need 800 people. The long-
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and state taxes will be much
bigger.

Beyond that, Western
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Aborigines find new confidence to assert rights

The year 1980 could be remembered as the time in which Western Australians discovered guilt. For there is a growing swell of support for the claims of the relatively small numbers of Aborigines who live a tribal life, and wish to preserve what they see as the sacred places in the empty north of the state.

Their opposition, increasingly militant and articulate, has already stopped at least temporarily an important oil-drilling programme, and will provide problems for the launching of the region's first diamond mine.

It is not the first non-technical issue that has checked mining development in Western Australia. There has been noisy and well-organized opposition to several projects that required clearing part of the southern forests of superb hardwood; an issue which has an emotional tug, different but as intense as the guilt which surrounds discussion of the Aboriginal claims.

Like all of the countries pioneered by acquisitive Europeans in the nineteenth century, Western Australia had brushed aside questions of native land rights in the early decades.

It was not until recently that the question whether the blacks had a moral right to overturn white laws was raised in any serious form.

It would be impossible to find comparisons with the issues raised by, say, the Indian claims in North America, because the small bands of blacks overrun during early Australian history never sought the treaties that gave the surviving Indian communities at least some flimsy legal rights.

But recently, with better education and the encouragement of some whites, Aboriginal communities have begun to question white law on such matters as mineral exploration and grazing rights.

The decision by a group of companies to drill a wildcat oil well on the cattle station, or ranch, of Noonkanbah, led to a confrontation that could not have been envisaged in Western Australia a few years ago.

The oilmen had the necessary Government approval for the programme, and offered all the assurances the Government needed to protect sacred areas. There is legislation for such protection, although the blacks claim it is inadequate. But despite the support of white law, and some support from police, the drillers withdrew after what they saw as incessant harassment and at least implicit threats of violence.

Perhaps more disturbing from the point of view of mining companies was the claim by other communities, in the far north of the vast state, that the Argyle diamond prospect was in ground that they regarded as sacred.



An Aboriginal fisherman on the jetty at Derby.

Argyle is seen as having outstanding promise for the production of diamonds; the latest statement from the Ashton joint ventures, led by Conzinc Rio Tinto of Australia, is that a mine could be established there by the end of this year.

Confrontation here would provide a much graver challenge to the Western Australia Government, which, while professing sympathy for black aims, has argued that they cannot be allowed to check the state's great development boom.

Happily, there are signs that the miners are displaying considerable tact, and have promised in respect Aboriginal sensitivities. For their part, black leaders are suggesting that there is no reason why a compromise could not be worked out.

Even so, it is obvious that mining companies will have to pay a great deal more attention to satisfying Aboriginal aspirations, although there is supposed to be adequate legislation machinery to settle any disputes.

This is because whatever the Western Australia Government sees as a fair posture, public opinion indicates the underlying guilt in the Australian psyche over the past treatment of the blacks.

The debate has widened from the original question of sacred sites (Aborigines

had a rich spiritual life before most tribal fabric was destroyed by the white presence) to include questions related to land rights.

It is obvious, for example, that the blacks who offered at least passive resistance to oil drilling at Noonkanbah regarded the land as theirs, although legally it was only leased to them by the Crown (as with other pastoral properties occupied by whites).

The realization that Europeans seized Australia by conquest appears to have come late to most Australians, but it has certainly played a part in shaping public attitudes over Noonkanbah.

It has led an exasperated state official to ask: "Are the Normans still paying a debt because they invaded England?"

The rights of blacks are the most painful of several debates which have at least denied Western Australians confidence in their state's apparently unlimited future.

In a society in which economic growth is regarded as a natural law, questions of conscience, matters related to the environment, and priorities for the use of resources have raised nagging doubts.

Despite the hell-bent policy of all parties for growth, there has been a respectable effort made to protect the environment, especially over the past decade.

In all but a few mining projects, the environmental

issues have been easily solved, if only because they occur in remote areas, almost unpopulated, and with unlimited space. But the crunch came when the vast alumina ventures near Perth required the felling of forest, and overlaying this were arguments about future water supplies from the area.

The Government and the companies involved are satisfied that they have taken all necessary precautions, and that reforestation programmes will at least to a great degree preserve the area. But a small though well organized band of environmentalists disagree.

Perhaps tardily, measures are also planned to check pollution and erosion in a beautiful sound close to Perth, where recreational and industrial demands compete.

Compared with the ecological problems in older, more crowded communities, Western Australia's difficulties are minor. It has, to a point, learnt much from industrial societies where mistakes were first made a century ago, not long after serious settlement began in Western Australia.

But issues like Noonkanbah show that not all the lessons learnt in Europe or North America can be applied to the great emptiness of the Kimberleys.

John McIlwraith
The Australian Financial Review

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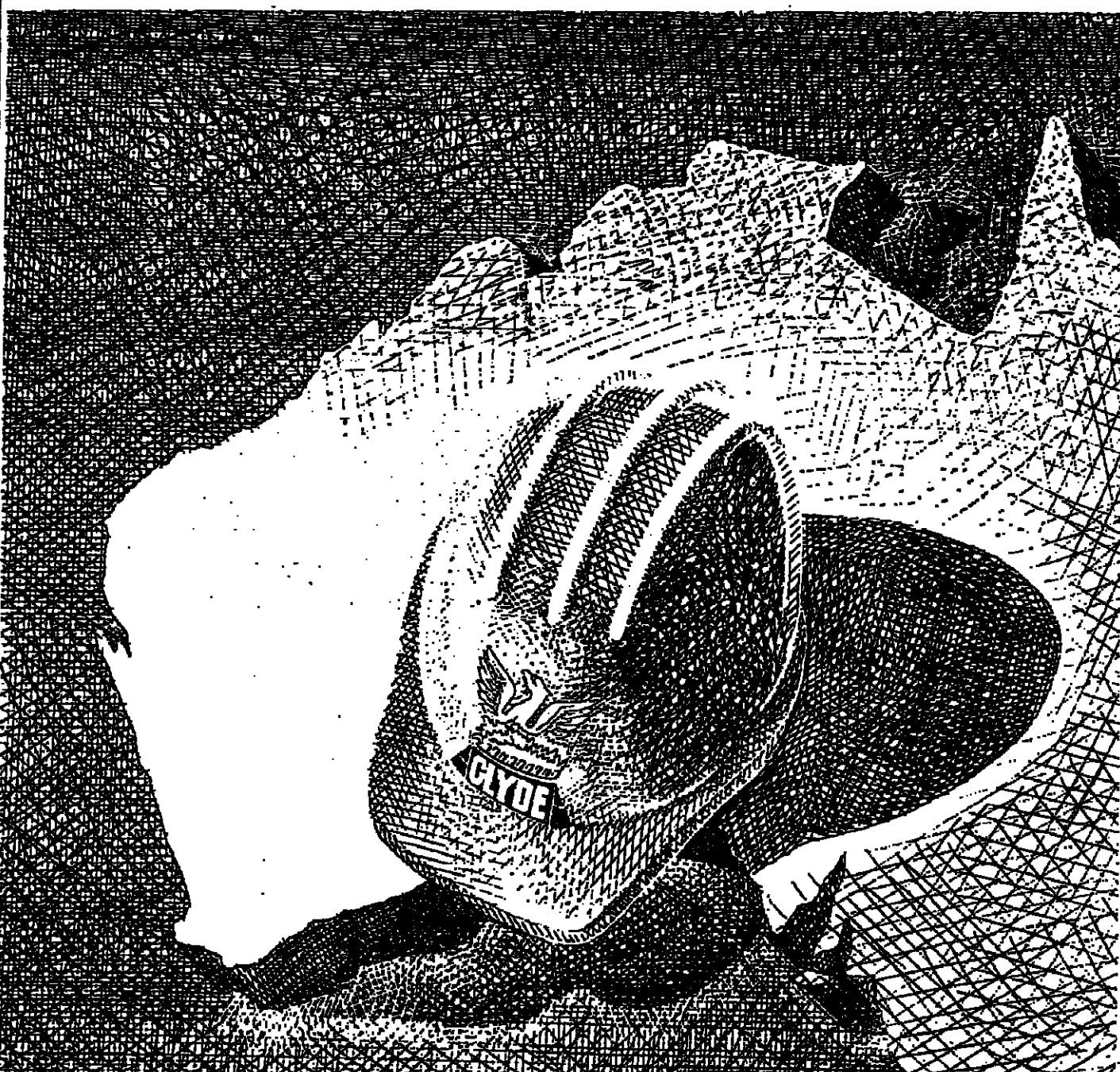
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J.E. Thomson,
Chairman of Clyde Industries Limited, on successful investment in Western Australia

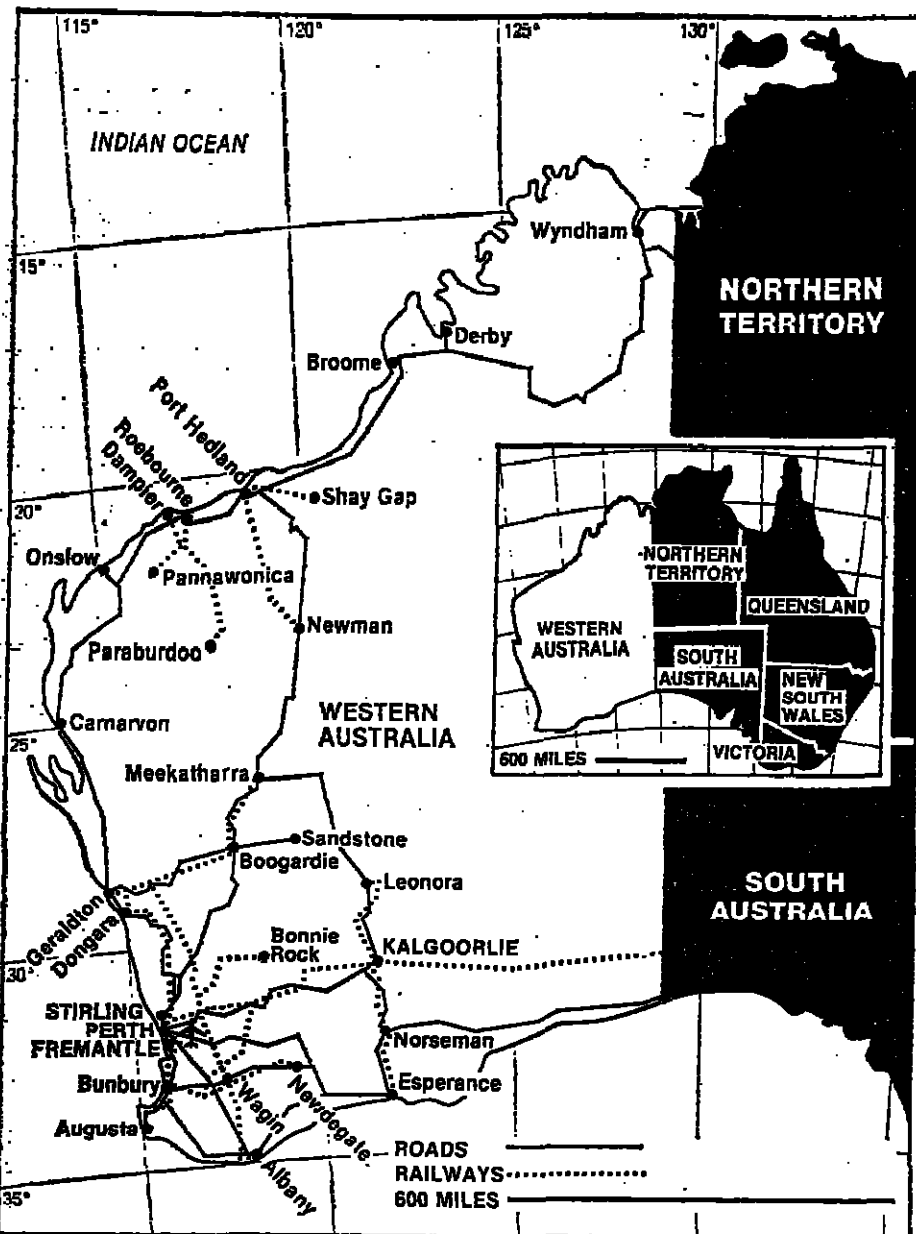
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Farmers hit by Iran's instability



The present crisis in Iran producing countries, particularly around the Gulf, the state can look forward to an extraordinary growth in its exports of food, easily surpassing those from other parts of Australia.

At a time when traditional markets for Australian foodstuffs withered, especially in the face of the protectionism of the European Community, sales to Middle East countries, as well as widening markets in Asia, filled the gap.

Nowhere was this more valuable than in Western Australia, which has obvious geographic advantages over other Australian farming areas, being much nearer to the Middle East (The distance from Perth to Brisbane, for example, is greater than from London to Moscow.) If the Iranian situation ever stabilizes, that country will again be an important part of the state's market, particularly for live sheep, as many Middle East customers prefer their mutton delivered this way.

The importance of Iran to the farmers explains the reluctance of the Australian Government to impose food export boycotts, but that is not the whole marketing picture. In 1978-79, Western Australia sold meat products and livestock worth \$80m to the Middle East, a figure which would probably have reached \$100m but for the Iranian upheaval.

Those exports were worth only \$6m in 1970. In 1977-78 the Middle East took a third of the state's sheep meat exports, 15 per cent of its beef and 93 per cent of its live sheep.

Assuming a reasonable level of stability in the oil-



A typical sheep farm, west of Narrogin.

still millions of acres of land waiting to be developed.

It is true that much of it has low productivity, but Western Australian farmers have learnt to make the most of such conditions. The technology is now being passed on to some arid Middle East and African countries by West Australian scientists and farmers.

Western Australia produces a third of Australia's wheat, more than a quarter of its wool, and nearly a fifth of its mutton. Its contribution to exports, because of its relatively small population, is even greater.

Production of most farm products will increase steadily at least to the end of the century. For example, the state is expected to then produce seven million tonnes of cereals a year (two million tonnes more than now). High labour costs and vast properties have led to intense mechanization of the state's agriculture, and also helped to raise productivity. There are only about 15,000 farms in the state, ranging from orchards of a few acres to pastoral properties (if one extends the definition a little) of 2,000,000 acres.

The prospect is a troubled world, could become a m of food for man in the next decade

John Mc

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Pragmatism presents 'people problems' in art circles

The arts in Western Australia are dominated by a familiar question: how to reconcile what most people want with what is good.

Take, for example, one of the principal musical events of the 1980 Festival of Perth. This annual high point of the state's cultural life was the twenty-eighth since its inception, and included 450 performances in three weeks.

The Warsaw Philharmonic Orchestra gave three concerts at the Perth festival as part of an Australian tour. At the request of the Australian organizers, their programmes were frankly popular — the Beethoven *Eroica*, the Tchaikovsky *Pacific*, Mozart piano concertos. However, in each Perth concert was included a different piece by the contemporary Polish composer Lutoslawski. It was a successful compromise.

All three concerts in the 1,900-seat Perth concert hall sold well, and ovations were given. Most people rejected the Lutoslawski, but some set about searching for records of more of his music.

What sold the orchestra as much as anything was its size—110 players. The West Australian Symphony Orchestra (WASO), an appendage of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, numbers 57, and has been additionally weakened by internal squabbles.

Storms playing round the bearded head of the conductor of this orchestra, David Measham, culminated in the resignation last year of the Russian émigré concert-master George Ermolenko. Under Measham, the WASO has gone out baldly providing the Western Australia opera and ballet companies with a substantial home and new stability.

"family concerts" during the festival, and promenade concerts.

It has worked. A long-playing record, "The Orchestra of the West", is a best-seller. This year's three proms pulled in 19,000 people. But before that Mr. Ermolenko had said he was tired of playing rubbish and left.

At different levels, there was success in the 1980 festival for Spike Milligan, the fusion group, Sky, and the Acting Company of New York.

Pragmatism shows again in another field—film. The state Government set up a film council with \$250,000 a year to underwrite film making. But its only output so far is a slick psychokiller called *Harlequin*, starring Robert Powell and David Hemmings. Aimed straight at the international market by its experienced producer, Anthony Ginnane, *Harlequin* is as West Australian as Coca-Cola.

The film council pleads that at least it was made in the state and local people learnt by working on it, however invisibly.

In the theatre world, the Playhouse Theatre is doing well, to some extent because of effective marketing. At present Judy Davies, star of the film *My Brilliant Career*, is Piaf in the play by Pan Gams.

An event of considerable importance to the West Australian theatre is that His Majesty, a charming Victorian stucco survivor of real merit, reopened after a \$8m refit financed by the state Government. The theatre could bring many advantages, among them providing the Western Australia opera and ballet companies with a substantial home and new stability.



Ballet rehearsals in the garden of the University of Western Australia, Perth.

They have had many ups and downs.

Two new theatres are to be built in the Perth cultural centre. It already has an art gallery, library and museum buildings.

Last October, the new art gallery of Western Australia, built for \$9m, opened in the cultural centre with champagne and speeches. It is an octagon, rather bleak outside, but with internal spaces that can be changed by mobile walls. Its policy is, in collaboration with other Australian galleries, to feature visiting prestige exhibitions.

But the gallery, like the

orchestra, has people problems. Senior staff are in revolt because of a threat to the popular deputy director. Between the more important exhibitions, its own collection looks inadequate on the big walls. It has, however, raised money to buy pictures, and has been showing work by three impressive young local realist painters.

The arts are generally encouraged, fostered and promoted by the Western Australian Arts Council, funded this year by the state Government with \$1.7m. It subsidizes many operations such as theatre, opera and ballet in Perth, but perhaps its most picturesque success is in spreading the artistic good news among the tiny towns and isolated people scattered over the state's million square miles.

Mr Timothy Mason, the Arts Council's director, told me he was well pleased when 54 people turned out in April in the little northern town of Onslow to see a one-man show about the writer Henry Lawson—Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines, Hong Kong, Japan, C come down, and would be bigger. Hongkong has a val in January, before the Perth Sydney. But there is good evidence of artistic energy out among the wheatfields and mining towns. Indeed, Mr Mason told me: "I believe the real cultural desert today is in the outer suburbs of Perth." The city, with a population over 800,000, has miles of amorphous new suburbs, affluent but soulless.

The Arts Council embarked last March on a year's programme with the local authority in Western Australia, northern suburb, music, painting, and opera into the mal-ting centres. If sustained, this significant influence for the arts may ing in Western Ocean festival, wh performers from Asia, was a rather success in Perth festival planned fr member will feast pine film, and in of Mr David, val, and of M Barry, the Playhouse director, as germinating.

It springs from that the only way the cost of bringing European artists by arranging for it.

Tom The West A

Yugoslavia, Iran, Public Expenditure and BSC?

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ENLARGEMENT ENTAILS REFORM

Mr. Estang's suggestion that the entry of new members into the European Community should be delayed until the problems of the new enlargement are tackled, is really a non sequitur. If anything, what has happened over the budget points to the opposite conclusion.

Britain joined a community whose structure and financial arrangements had been devised for six continental countries, and therefore took no account of the shape of Britain's economy or her pattern of trade. The result has been anomalies which over seven years have grown to absurd and intolerable proportions. At the price of a very damaging crisis an interim corrective mechanism has now been agreed on to tide us over the next three years, but it is also agreed that during those three years the whole structure of the budget needs to be looked at again, and it is generally understood that reform of the budget is almost inevitable.

It is also agreed that during those three years the whole structure of the budget needs to be looked at again, and it is generally understood that reform of the budget is almost inevitable. It is also agreed that during those three years the whole structure of the budget needs to be looked at again, and it is generally understood that reform of the budget is almost inevitable.

SEA FRACAS

British nor the much pride in the New Hebrides territory minimum in 1906, overment is, a more difficult and sensitive issue. There are not many options open to the British Government. At present, it is attempting to find a solution through negotiation and in concert with the French. If the rebellion can be ended in that way, so much the better. The French have influence with Mr. Stevens and the French resident commissioner, M. Robert, may be able to persuade the rebels to return to legality, or at least to take part in negotiations which include the British and Chief Minister Lini, the lawfully elected future Prime Minister. Father Lini was wrong to try to stop M. Robert from flying to Santo. He clearly mistrusts French motives, but should not stand in the way of one of the few avenues of peaceful conciliation open at present.

If French diplomatic initiatives fail, the two governments will be obliged to consider sending troops into Santo. The use of force in such circumstances should be put in perspective. Even if the rebels are armed with more than the bows and arrows with which they have been pictured, it should not require more than a small number of trained British and French soldiers to put an end to the rebellion, and it could be done without the shedding of blood.

His present argument, that the row over Britain's budget contribution has raised issues which should be disposed of before the problems of the new enlargement are tackled, is really a non sequitur. If anything, what has happened over the budget points to the opposite conclusion. Britain joined a community whose structure and financial arrangements had been devised for six continental countries, and therefore took no account of the shape of Britain's economy or her pattern of trade. The result has been anomalies which over seven years have grown to absurd and intolerable proportions. At the price of a very damaging crisis an interim corrective mechanism has now been agreed on to tide us over the next three years, but it is also agreed that during those three years the whole structure of the budget needs to be looked at again, and it is generally understood that reform of the budget is almost inevitable.

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for the British to send in troops against the wishes of the French. That would not only further exacerbate Anglo-French relations but would do little to bring longer-term stability to the islands. There would then be the danger that the independence date of July 30 would not be met, and the likelihood of a prolongation of the conflict. It is possible, though undesirable, that the territory can become independent with Santo still in a state of rebellion. In those circumstances, it would presumably be open to Father Lini, as head of the new government, to ask for military aid from whatever country he considered appropriate. If the British were asked to help, a decision could be taken without the constitutional necessity to consult the French. The sinister presence of the Phoenix Foundation is a further factor to be taken into account. It is not clear whether any Phoenix representatives are on Santo, but it is admitted that Phoenix funds have been used to support Mr. Stevens' rebellion. The Foundation's main purpose seems to be to use Santo as a secure tax haven where "dirty" money can be recycled and manipulated. The United States authorities are looking into the Foundation's activities, but it should not be thought that eliminating its influence from the island would necessarily bring about a change in the attitude of the rebels.

The parole system has not only the virtue of shortening many terms of imprisonment, but also the merit of enabling the nature of the offence to be viewed with more objectivity. More important, the parole effects a change in the attitude of the prisoner, his ability to change the attitudes which led to his offending, and the rapidity of this change can be judged on a more or less continuous basis with a view to returning the man to society at the earliest appropriate time. On the other hand, many probation officers, myself included, would agree with Professor Morris's profound opposition to the element of secrecy exercised by the Parole Board. Even when a prisoner may have come to terms with his original sentence, the secrecy behind parole decisions produces elements of uncertainty, frustration and bitterness detrimental to rehabilitation and conducive to the promotion of irrational and authoritarian attitudes. For those whose reports have contributed to the Parole Board's decision, the absence of reasons for refusal prevents the positive use of the assessment process by agencies such as ours involved with the prisoner's family. Until the Home Office acknowledges the importance of open decision-making in this area, the parole system will be seen at best as arbitrary and autocratic and at worst as promoting the very mistrust, suspicion and resentment which much of our work with prisoners is attempting to break down.

Yours faithfully,
TOM WAINE,
Highgate Probation Office,
Telfer House,
Church Road, N6,
June 4.

New Hebrides troubles

From Mr. Paul Dean, MP for Somerset, North (Conservative).
Sir, Recent letters in your columns from the Subdean of Lincoln and Lord Erleigh seriously misrepresent both the current position in the New Hebrides and the British Government's handling of it. Lord Erleigh (June 4) states that there is an "inter-governmental disagreement on the differing interpretations of a new constitution". Rather, the opposite is the case as witnessed by the constitutional conference of last September held at Vila. This unanimously agreed the Independence Constitution. The conference included members from the major political parties including the Vanuakulu and the Moderates as well as representatives of the French and British governments. Nor is the Subdean of Lincoln (June 5) correct in suggesting there is a "pretence... by the French that the time is not right for independence". In Parliament last Tuesday the Minister of State, Mr. Peter Blaker, made clear that the French Government have now accepted the projected independence date of July 30.

Lord Erleigh talks of the "appalling legal complexities" facing the islanders. Complexities arise not as he suggests, from the new constitution, but rather from the present unwieldy joint administration of the islands, which will be removed on independence.

The most serious accusation levelled at the Government is that it has reneged on its pledge to maintain law and order in the islands. But on Tuesday, Mr. Blaker again re-emphasised in answer to a question from me the British and French governments' support for the legitimately elected government of the New Hebrides and condemned those involved in the armed insurrection. He also pointed out that both the British and French governments have consistently advocated seeking a peaceful negotiated solution to the current differences. It has never been a policy to employ force except as a last resort. Nor is the Government alone in this view. The Chief Minister of the New Hebrides, Father Lini, has twice in the last two days reiterated his keenness to settle the problem by negotiation. I am sure we all hope that the present problems will soon be settled and that the New Hebrides will be a peaceful and united nation. Yours sincerely,
PAUL DEAN,
House of Commons,
June 5.

From Dr. P. A. Lawson-Orgill.
Sir, In drawing attention to the constitutional problems which arise from a bilingual government in the New Hebrides, Lord Erleigh (June 4) has oversimplified the position insofar as there are over 200 distinct native languages spoken in the archipelago, apart from several varieties of "pidgin-English", now known as Neo-Melanesian. In Espiritu Santo we have recorded more than 36 different languages but many of them completely mutually unintelligible. On his reference to the Phoenix Foundation's concept of the "Utopian existence" on Espiritu Santo, one is reminded of the fact that, when Pedro Fernandes de Quezadas landed in the Bay of St. Philip and St. James in 1606 he selected a site to found the New Jerusalem and laid out plans for a vast city which came to nought, largely as a result of petty bickering between the Viceroy of Peru and the financial interests in Spain itself. Yours faithfully,
P. A. LAWSON-ORGILL,
5 Farm Close,
Blyth, Surrey,
June 4.

Sanctions against Iran

From Mr. Tom Dalyell, MP for West Lothian (Labour).
Sir, Paul Wilkinson, Professor of International Relations at Aberdeen University, has written a book, *Sanctions against Iran*, in which he argues that the Government should abandon retrospective sanctions against Iran, and backed up by being party to imposing retrospective laws on United Kingdom firms.

He asserts that the EEC foreign ministers' surprisingly strong joint stand, which we undermined, would have contributed towards forcing the Iranians to release the American hostages. What evidence does Professor Wilkinson have to support his view? On the contrary, if several reports in *The Times* are to be believed, the ayatollahs are making political capital out of the gesture politics on sanctions, and welcome the austerity to which sanctions may contribute. Prof. Wilkinson's argument that the Prime Minister should worry about the Foreign Secretary getting out of step with parliamentary opinion. Yet, in a democracy like ours, it is deeply unsatisfactory that apart from an all-party meeting, organised by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, duly elected Opposition members of the House of Commons, after 13 months, have had no opportunity to question one of the most important members of the Cabinet.

I believe that Lord Carrington might like personally to have accepted the invitation I extended to him with the agreement of the colleagues as chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party foreign affairs group, to meet us at an hour. Alas, "after advice", he had to decline.

If we are to have a Foreign Secretary in the Lords, who has never had to contest an election, it would be to his advantage to be exposed to rude views about foreign policy from those who do not accept that the senior officials of the Foreign Office, or indeed professors of international relations, always know what is best for us, or even what is right. Yours etc.,
TAM DALYELL,
House of Commons.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The principle of Crichton Down

From Mr. J. L. E. Smith.
Sir, In a leading article (June 6) you support the "Crichton Down" principle that those who surrender their property to the state should have it back when it is no longer needed.

In spite of Lord Carrington's resignation in 1954, and in spite of the good intentions expressed in Parliament at that time, the "Crichton Down doctrine" has since been nibbled to death behind our backs. First it was restricted to agricultural land. Then it was further restricted to "land which is to remain in agricultural use indefinitely"—that is to say, if there is any possibility that the land may be used in the future for anything other than agriculture, then it does not have to be offered back.

It has also been decided that land shall first be offered round to other government departments, and to the local authorities, before being offered to the former owner. Lastly it has been further ruled that, if during Government occupation, any civilian use has been established on the land then, even if all other conditions are satisfied, it will not be offered back to the former owner. This ruling has been given to me as the reason why I shall not be offered back some land taken from my family farm on RAF airfield, which the RAF then allowed a private company to use. The RAF has left, and the private company is now being confirmed in sole possession. This is the state of affairs which caused the trouble at Crichton Down in the first place.

There can be no future, therefore, for very little land which former owners wish to recover. The fate of the "Crichton Down doctrine" is a striking example of how the servants

of Parliament can frustrate the wishes of Parliament, and thus diminish our respect for the state. Yours faithfully,
JOHN SMITH,
1 Smith Square, SW1.

From Mr. Raymond Durrant.
Sir, The criticism of the Government contained in your editorial of June 6 on its refusal to sell back to Allen & Unwin the freehold of their premises in Bloomsbury is not altogether soundly based, nor is there a valid comparison with the deplorable train of events at Crichton Down. You yourself mention that the premises are to be offered for sale by public auction on July 3, and surely the only issue at stake is whether Allen & Unwin should be allowed to negotiate exclusively for the acquisition of their freehold in the relative seclusion and privacy of the District Valuer's office, or whether they should bid in public subject to the chill wind of competition in the form of competitive bids from other parties.

The public has a right to be assured that the best price is being obtained for public assets being offered for sale and there is no better way of meeting this requirement than at a sale by public auction. Allen & Unwin are not being refused an opportunity to buy back their property, which was the case with Commander and Mrs. Marten at Crichton Down, but Allen & Unwin will have to be the highest bidder if they wish to re-acquire their freehold.

Yours faithfully,
RAYMOND DURRANT,
195 Marshfield Lane,
St Albans,
Hertfordshire,
June 6.

'Poverty wage' allegations

From Mr. Maxwell Joseph.
Sir, In your issue of June 2 under the heading "MP asks for names of 33 'poverty wage' firms" reference was made to International Distillers and Vintners as having named in *Sunday Times* article the previous day.

That article totally misrepresented the position of our black South African employees and your readers may care to know the true position, which is as follows. The 161 employees concerned are all farm workers. They receive wages above the lowest minimum living level standard set in February this year. In addition, they receive fringe benefits including free modern housing, free electricity and fuel, free medical attention, free transport, free pension benefits and life cover and a bonus at Christmas of two weeks' wages. These benefits are worth more than £34 a month, as opposed

to £34 a year as stated in the *Sunday Times* article.

In short, our South African company has an exceptionally good record in labour relations. And on the farm side of our business, our housing is regarded as an example of the best available, out farm labourers are the highest paid in real terms in the area in which we operate, and we were one of the first businesses in South Africa to introduce equal pension schemes for black and white workers.

We consider that the generalizations which have been published are irresponsible and that it would be much better for anyone who wishes to criticize us to come direct to us with their allegations which I am confident can be refuted with the facts. Yours faithfully,
M. JOSEPH,
Grand Metropolitan Limited,
1 York Circus, London WC2N 6JF,
Regent's Park, NW1,
June 5.

Anglicans and Rome

From Mrs. Katharine M. Thwaites.
Sir, The Reverend John Stott (May 31) questions whether the non-reformed churches are yet ready to test all their traditions by Holy Scripture. The Catholic Church will answer that it already does so and that nothing can be believed which is contrary to Holy Scripture. But this doctrine obviously was not included in the original deposit of faith entrusted by Christ to the Apostles and He (as far as we know) said nothing at all about the "supremacy" of the written word. Doctrine concerning the authority of Scripture is itself a development since the New Testament was only later to be written and to become part of the traditional teaching of the church.

Scripture was, in matter of fact, written by mortal members of an already established church, members to whom we all, reformed and unreformed alike, attribute divine inspiration and protection from error. To the unreformed, this presents no difficulty because the same authority, that of the church, is recognized as divinely inspired now as then. But the reformed churches, while allowing absolute authority to those who wrote and published in the early church, at the same time regard that church's present claim to be divinely protected from error as sheer nonsense. This apparently inconsistent attitude surely needs some explanation.

Releases from Broadmoor

From Mr. Michael Whitaker.
Sir, There are at least two criticisms which ought to be made of Professor Olsen's letter (May 28) which you entitled "Doubts on releases from Broadmoor". The first is that he does not say nearly enough stress on the shockingly brutal deaths and injuries suffered by innocent men, women and children at the hands of ex-Broadmoor inmates who are released only to mutilate and kill. No argument is made about the denial of release to formerly violent, mentally disturbed and/or psychopathic patients or prisoners can be valid which does not give full and explicit weight to that grim fact. The second criticism is that his letter does not make clear how the involvement of other disciplines concerned with a case, such as social

workers, psychologists and nurses, in addition to the psychiatrist, would increase the safety of a release. It might well do so, but should not his letter indicate how? Or does he imply that a committee is *ipso facto* safe, that an individual working alone and is that the only point he is making?

The onus of conviction that releases of violent men will be safe should surely lie on those who make them and on those who argue for them, or are they frankly saying that several victims must be expected to die each year in unspeakable circumstances as the price which has to be paid for the release of psychopathic offenders? If so, they should at least say so in plain language. MICHAEL WHITAKER,
4 Liddell Park Road,
Roundhay,
Leeds,
May 28.

Words, words, words

From Mrs. J. M. Wilding.
Sir, Professor Quirk's comments (book review, May 27) on the violent upheavals in linguistics may in fact prove a requiem for what might have been a great and noble discipline. The competitiveness, mediocrity, self-indulgence and self-admiration of the chosen few who are allowed to practise this very black art have prevented the opening up of a potentially rich intellectual field to the amateur scholar, the teaching profession and, by inference, the common man. Linguistic theorists, by their obscurantism, have not only made the discipline inaccessible; they have virtually dismantled it. After what can only be called the notoriety of the past 20 years, the senseless, bitter squabbles and the corrupted judgments, the study of

linguistics is well on the way to becoming invisible again in a big academic share-out. Semantics appears to be going to philology, syntax to psychology and sociology, and phonetics (Heaven help phonology) to the sound-laboratories of the nearest silicon chip factory. One can hardly imagine that the belated arrival of Oxford on the scene will make much difference, particularly with the contributions Professor Quirk describes. With modern man's base and monkeys on the other, the academic epiphany to man's major activity would seem to be complete. Yours faithfully,
JOSEPHINE M. WILDING,
Claires Court School,
Ray Mill Road East,
Maidenhead,
Berkshire,
June 2.

When the sums go wrong

From Mr. D. G. Galvin.
Sir, An accountant employed by the Warwickshire County Council made an honest but costly mistake in a contractual transaction that resulted in the Council having to pay £57,000 more than it should have done. The district auditor, the Government's watchdog on council accounts, has now ruled that the accountant must make up the loss from his own pocket.

The Clegg Commission makes a major financial miscalculation on teachers' pay with the result that the latter receive £130 million over and above what the Commission should have recommended as a pay award. For this monumental mistake—giving an unnecessary twist to the inflationary spiral—the members of the Commission get away with nothing more than a disapproving grunt from the Government.

Yours faithfully,
D. G. GALVIN,
Trewartha,
Germoe Crossroads,
near Praa Sands,
Penzance,
Cornwall.

Aims of the Soviet Union

From Miss Nora Beloff.
Sir, Lord Chalfont (article, June 2) and Air Vice-Marshal Mennell (letter, June 2) are quite right to denounce the fallacy that Soviet foreign and military policies are "the mirror-image" of the policies in the West. But surely it is even more dangerous to assume, as both seem to do, that the Russians are preparing for war? Military manuals on the use of nuclear and chemical weapons are written for soldiers by soldiers about what would happen if war took place.

If we intend to resist Soviet aggression and preserve the unity of the Western alliance, we need to keep in mind Soviet weaknesses as well as its strength. Air Vice-Marshal Mennell refers to "the Warsaw Pact's war-winning strategy": has it never occurred to him that the soldiers in most of the countries of the pact would regard the war as a way to get out of it? The first casualty of a worldwide war would be Moscow's own overextended empire. They know it and should we.

Sincerely,
NORA BELOFF,
11 Belaise Road, NW6.

London tower blocks

From Sir John Bettjeman.
Sir, In the middle of a heatwave, we have heard the boom of London in your timely publication (article, June 7) of the so-called Green Giant to be erected at Vauxhall. The artist's impression is a typical PRO job for developers. It does not show how the cranes of the building will look in the London sky from such familiar places as Vauxhall, Parks, Hampstead Heath or Putney Common. It does not give the scale of this inhuman thing which is going to turn London into Chicago. The enemy is coming in like a standing giant. He is letting Caesar into the flat homey Thames Valley, and he will look no better "integrated" than the old tower.

Why, man, he doth bestir the world like a colossus: and we petty men walk under his huge legs and peep about to find ourselves dishonourable graves. Before this decision is made final by Mr. Heseltine I hope that you will publish some superimposed photographs showing what the skyline will look like at Vauxhall, Putney, Parks, Hampstead Heath or Putney Common. It does not give the scale of this inhuman thing which is going to turn London into Chicago. The enemy is coming in like a standing giant. He is letting Caesar into the flat homey Thames Valley, and he will look no better "integrated" than the old tower.

Yours, etc.,
JOHN BETTJEMAN,
29 Radnor Walk, SW3.

From Mr. Geoffrey Weeden.
Sir, In calling the new National Westminster tower block in the City a "dramatic tower" in his letter today (May 27), the Editor of the RIBA Journal is missing the language.

Spires, Sir, inspire: flat-topped, monolithic tower blocks deaden the spirit. Having so disastrously changed the London skyline, architects should not now change the meaning of words to defend their creations. Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY WEEDEN,
12 Avenue South,
Surrey.

TV and the visual arts

From Mrs. L. J. Haynes.
Sir, The letter from Mr. Cecil Gould (June 4) concerning the disappointing amount of time given to visual arts on television prompts me to suggest that perhaps the fourth television channel might, as a beginning at least, be persuaded to display examples of the visual arts instead of a test card.

Yours faithfully,
MARY HAYNES,
Brackenside,
102 Church Road,
Aspley Heath,
Woburn Sands,
Milton Keynes,
Buckinghamshire.

The poet in his garden

From Mrs. Amoret Scott.
Sir, It would have been too early in the year for the Wordsworth household to have had fresh peas preceding Dorothy's gooseberry pie (The Times Cook, June 5). When William "stuck peas" he had been in the garden staking the young plants a chore which countrymen still refer to with the archaic past participle. Yours faithfully,
AMORET SCOTT,
The Malthouse,
Heckfield,
Easingstone,
Hampshire.

BUSINESS BOOKS

Bureaucracy compounding misery

The Political and Social Economy of Commodity Control
By Christopher P. Brown
(Macmillan, £20)

The New International Economic Order
Edited by David Denoon
(Macmillan, £15)

Of all the changes in the past 30 years which have shaped our views of the world, the growing awareness of a disparity between rich and poor is proving to be one of the most profound.

Whatever the jargon, whether humanity is divided "North" and "South" or into various degrees of "underdevelopment" or simply powerlessness, the feeling runs deep that this disparity is in some way reprehensible and should be changed.

It is equally true, unfortunately, that attempts at the level of the international organizations to find solutions have tended to exhibit some of the worst features of bureaucracy—self-seeking and occasionally downright incompetence.

While many ideas, some practical, some governed more by wishful thinking, have been advanced to improve the lot of the world's poor, their execution has all too often rested with officials and institutions

whose adequacy for the task is questionable. It is, for instance, a common jibe that International Monetary Fund officials travel first class, a trivial fact in itself, but one not calculated to make good propaganda.

At the centre of many debates over the future of the Third World—which is also in large measure the future of everyone—is the production, marketing and supply of commodities. The poor countries' dependence on primary commodities may be gauged from the fact that while in 1970 their share of world exports had fallen to 16 per cent from 28 per cent in 1950 their share of industrial output (including China) was static over the same period at about 7 per cent.

Many schemes have been advanced for rectifying the position. But, as Professor Brown points out, the people by whom such proposals were to be put into effect have not been given sufficient consideration. He is right.

There may well have been powerful reasons for the breakdown of trade and commodity agreements independent of the will and skill of their advocates. But the failure of the bureaucracy of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is scathing.

Professor Brown traces the personal connections and institutional for organizational survival which pushed the UNCTAD secretariat, a supposedly impartial body, into adopting the ill-



An African mother holds up her starving daughter: schemes to help the world's poor are liable to be frustrated by officialdom.

considered Common Fund (which is to finance trade in the major commodities).

as the crux of the not much better considered Integrated Programme for Commodities. In his view the inherently unrealistic Common Fund ensured that UNCTAD as a whole would make little progress.

It is only fair, however, to emphasize that one of the reasons why the secretariat took this stand was the absence of constructive argument from the developed countries. When the Americans, without warning and without consultation with their friends, advanced the idea of an International Resources Bank at the Nairobi meeting in 1977 they could hardly have antagonized the poor countries more.

But, as the authors of the essays edited by Professor Denoon clearly show, the United States did not have to behave thus. Concessions on trade to the Third World, even negotiated arrangements rather than straight concessions, need involve no more disclosure to the American economy than is frequently caused by everyday domestic business decisions.

The analysis of poor countries, debt burden is disturbing. One critical point these different authors all agree on: commodity agreements are hard to conclude and even more difficult to keep functioning. Some—bauxite, for example—may be impossible. Others, like tin, work for reasons that have little to do with the needs of the members or the buffer stock.

At the end is left wondering whether mass starvation is avoidable.

Michael Prest

How the housing market works

The Building Societies
By Martin Boddy
(Paperback £3.25)

Although there are few independent books on the building societies—for which reason alone Martin Boddy's book is welcome—there has been no shortage of words on the subject.

Two major investigations, the Labour Government's Housing Finance Review and the more recent Building Societies Association report, *Mortgage Finance in the 1980s* have provided near definitive studies of building society finance which are to a large extent replicated by much of the Boddy book.

The sense of déjà vu apart, the other pitfall which it is difficult to avoid in an all-embracing book on building societies now is that the issues involved are so political and alive—indeed, so ripe for change that any book on the subject is in danger of being backdated before it hits the bookshelves. To a certain extent this is just what has happened to Mr Boddy.

True, he suggests that the clearing banks may in the future play a significant role in the housing finance market. But he is restricted to discussing them as purveyors of housing finance, whereas in the event the rapid and important entry of the banks into this market must have repercussions for one of the central themes of his book—the excessive influence of building societies' funding, on housing and housing policies—let alone the housing market.

Similarly, the argument that

building societies should look extensively for institutional funds is now last year's fashion, and well discounted, too.

The book's strength lies in Mr Boddy's analysis of the housing market and building societies. He lays the responsibility for house price booms, for shortages and plenty of housing and for land price developments fairly and squarely at the door of the societies. It is their lending criteria, he argues, which ultimately influence the level of effective demand for housing which in turn influences housebuilders—and so on down the chain.

This view, which has had other supporters, does not find favour with societies, which give more weight to the shifting relationship between wage and price inflation.

To some extent the attack upon societies implied by Mr Boddy could be evened out by a different angle, by equally well directed against the house-building industry. It has all the elements of the chicken and egg situation: does demand for mortgages rise because houses are available or does demand for houses rise because mortgages are available?

The tricky question of inner city housing, and how far building societies should become involved in less than commercially secure lending. Mr Boddy treats with sympathy and he offers a positive suggestion. Again, there is nothing in the idea of block building society finance to local authorities, which have expertise in this area of lending and which could guarantee societies against bad risks. But is an idea which warrants experiment.

Margaret Stone

Communication problem

The UK Life Assurance Industry
By Peter J. Franklin and Caroline Woodhead
(Croom Helm, £30)

Peter Franklin's and Caroline Woodhead's book on the United Kingdom life assurance industry would have been a great deal easier to read had the last chapter (in which the authors explain what they have set out to do) and the first (in which they provide a singularly turgid description of market and products) been transposed. It would not have been easy, even so.

The book is, as its subtitle says, a study in applied economics, rather than a study of the life assurance industry per se: that is, its emphasis is on how well the facts fit economic performance paradigm, as supplemented by actuarial science and portfolio theory, rather than the facts themselves. The net result is that these facts, though available in great profusion, are difficult to get at.

Moreover, the authors' conclusions—that government intervention will increase rather than diminish; that the growth in pension funds will continue at the expense of that of the life offices; and that the external direction of investment

funds would be deleterious to the industry and also—emerge suddenly at the end of the book, with no clear line of argument to back them up.

This, presumably, is not going to matter to those who read the book as a gloss on economic theory: but the authors have wider ambitions. The life assurance industry, they say, "has a tremendous task of education... we hope the information and analysis given in this study will contribute to the development of knowledge..."

At least in so far as the public at large is concerned, in that hope they are likely to be disappointed. Though the later chapters improve, the book is initially horribly difficult to read; it is, moreover, liberally peppered with equations, table references and a paragraph numbering system for which there appears to be no good reason.

In its present state the book is unlikely to get much further than the academic library shelves. But that being the case, it is a pity that the publishers did not do a better job. There are various misprints, and at least one nonsense ("property units could not have been sold direct to the public on the unit trust principle, but they were unable to be sold as an insurance policy, often called a bond"). Not good enough for £30.

Adrienne Gleeson

Unravelling Japanese industrial relations

Labour Relations in Japan Today
By Tadashi Hanami
(John Martin Publishing, £8.95)

Japan's Economic Policy
By G. C. Allen
(Macmillan Press, £12)

Money and Banking in Contemporary Japan
By Yoshio Suzuki
(Yale University Press)

Industry and Business in Japan
By K. Sato
(Croom Helm, £14.95)

At the height of Japan's Shunto, the spring wage offensive, thousands of sleeping quilts are unloaded at office blocks in Tokyo and other big cities and there is heavy booking of hotel rooms by companies anxious to ensure that their employees are not inconvenienced by striking railway workers.

News bulletins are followed intently: will they settle or will they strike? But the railway workers' stoppage has become such an institution in recent years that companies are well prepared.

Industrial relations, Japanese-style, where workers paste up uncomplicated posters expressing dissatisfaction with their employers or don protest headbands, are a source of endless fascination and bemusement to a westerner.

The unique nature of Japanese society, where harmony is a social virtue and confrontation a social evil, is basic to any understanding of the curious structure and operation of Japan's trade unions and labour laws. The union organization based on the enterprise rather than on criteria related to skill or trade, has played an important part in the evolution of the Japanese economic miracle is generally accepted.

But that is not to say that conflict does not exist. In his book, *Labour Relations in Japan Today*, Professor Tadashi Hanami provides a carefully researched and comprehensive description of Japan's trade union structure, legislation and dispute procedures. Practical experience has enabled him to delve deeply into the functions and attitudes of trade unions in Japan.

It is a useful addition to the shelves of any student of industrial relations, not least because it both dispels some of the myths which have flourished and demonstrates the cultural Japan which exists behind the industrialized countries.

Strikes in Japan are protest demonstrations and a mere stoppage of work is considered insufficient. Typical Japanese strikes are carried out with workers staying at their work place, rather than walking out, and labour law (essentially a patchwork of British, German and American systems) provides virtual union immunity from prosecution by employers. But that innate Japanese desire for harmony is all important.

"A person is expected to understand the problems and concerns of others and to behave in accordance with their wishes," Hanami writes. "This understanding of human relationships is not always present and friction does sometimes result."

"In such a case the parties to the conflict do not rely on logic or on objective arguments as in the West. They appeal to the emotions and sentiments of the parties. Such feelings are usually more prevalent in closed groups such as the family, the kinship group, or other communities of a similar kind," he writes.

Perhaps there are some lessons to be learnt and some adaptations to be implemented in Britain. Or are there?

Professor G. C. Allen, who began his academic career as an economics lecturer at a Japanese government college in 1922, is not sure. In a scholarly and highly readable and wide-ranging work he argues that it is not so clear that the trade union structure and industrial relations system which have done much to promote Japanese success would achieve similar results if applied by a country with different social and political traditions.

He has summarized the factors which have played a role in the development of the Japanese economy. "Japan's achievements since the Second World War," he says, "are attributable to the fortunate convergence of a complex of causes, social, political and economic. Many of those causes have interacted with one another and how any one of them would have operated in isolation can only be guessed at..."

Japan's position as an economic giant and industrial superpower will undoubtedly continue to be a rich vein to be mined by outsiders seeking to understand how the country achieved its success and by Japanese authors wanting to explain the ingredients of the recipe.

Two recent academic works in this second category, on monetary economics and industrial organization respectively (their titles are given above) are not for the general reader but should appeal to insomniac economists.

Peter Hill

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Building societies' insurance business

From Mr L. P. Dillamore
Sir, I have read with interest Mr Griggs's reply (June 4) to my letter concerning the high commissions earned by building societies on their captive household comprehensive business.

Does Mr Griggs consider building societies' services to be of greater value or more personal than those of the normal insurance broker?

The majority of insurance brokers have facilities with insurers to issue their own policies, thereby doing all the insurers' administration on the same basis as the society. In addition the broker is authorized to make payment of the smaller claims which reduces even further the insurers' administration.

From this it can be seen that rather than doing less administration the broker does even more on behalf of the insurer.

With regard to the personal service provided by societies to their borrowers, this also applies to brokers and their clients, and the broker when dealing personally with the client is able to offer much greater expertise on a wider variety of insurances than a society's branch office clerk who may well have little or no experience on insurance matters.

The building societies, due to the captive nature of their business, are quite frequently receiving more than double the commissions received by their less fortunate registered, and fully qualified, insurance

broker competitors, despite providing a lesser service for the insurer and for the client.

I would, therefore, reiterate my original contention that the recent increase in householders' insurance rates is not entirely due to bad experience of subsidence claims but also to the inflated commissions received by building societies.

Yours faithfully,
L. P. DILLAMORE,
Johnson Fry (Insurance Brokers) Ltd,
Barrington House,
Westcott,
Surrey RH4 3NW.

From Mr J. M. Chaumeton
Sir, The letter from the Secretary General of the Building Societies Association (June 4) is on the lines one would have expected. In my case the only exception is that the building society insisting that I insure through their agency with one of the three insurance companies nominated by them is that it costs me considerably more to insure my house than would be the case if I were to arrange the insurance myself.

When taking commission on the house insurance puts the building society in the position of the agent and presumably the insured becomes the principal. If this is so, as the principal, surely I should be able to instruct the agent where and how to place the insurance?

Yours faithfully,
J. M. CHAUMETON,
63 Hillway,
London, N6 6AD.
June 5.

Pensions problem in a small company

From Mr Anthony Smallhorn

Sir, It is good to see that the Prime Minister has set up an independent inquiry into the problem of valuation of index-linked pensions (*The Times*, May 23). Any inquiry is long overdue. Unfortunately it is very likely that any findings will be biased for no other reason than that the members of the inquiry are all detached from the realities of life, being two chairmen of multinational companies, a professional adviser to Barclays Bank, the general manager of an insurance company and a member of the TUC General Council. In reality it is the small company, the small manufacturer, and the small man who is being totally defeated by his inability to programme a pension that will have the slightest chance of keeping up with inflation.

My own company aged 40 running his own company may well be paying himself £14,000 per annum. If this is so, then to cope with an average inflation rate of 8½ per cent per annum, his salary will have to be more than £20,000 per annum by the time he retires at 65. It is impossible to fund for a pension of two-thirds of the estimated final salary. Very few small companies, and possibly very few medium size companies, could afford to fund at this level. An input of £3,000 per annum will give less

than £20,000 per annum at retirement.

Index-linking of pensions, as with salary, is a comparability always discussed in relationship to large corporations. The membership of the committee of inquiry shows that this will again be the case. It is true that the Civil Service, Judiciary, armed forces, police, etc. can be likened to large corporations in the numbers employed and in their even greater job security, but fortunately industry in this country is made up of hundreds of small and medium size firms. These are the ones who suffer the most from the index-linking of pensions. It is impossible for them to award a 30 per cent salary increase to "catch up".

Industry has to earn its salary and its pension. In inflationary times it is very hard to earn a salary, it is absolutely impossible to cope with inflation-proofed pensions. Their value is inestimable in times of inflation, so why should the principle not be considered by the inquiry?

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY SMALLHORN,
Wrayfield House,
Stotfold,
Hitchin,
Hertfordshire.

Spending by delegates to London conferences

From Geoffrey V. Smith

Sir, In your *Europa* supplement (June 3) Mr Werner Jaspert discussed international conference spending. Quoting figures from West Berlin, he wondered if they were representative.

Recent research here in London shows an interesting comparison: it indicates 43 per cent of delegate expenditure going to London hotels, 22 per cent in other restaurants, 5 per cent on sightseeing, a whopping 31 per cent on shopping, 5 per cent on local transport and 4 per cent on various other things.

Delegates stay here about as long as they do in West Berlin but those from out of town spend per delegate party on average £72.84 daily in London, with organizers spending about £15.45 on each.

The figures vary according to where these welcome visitors come from. Delegates plus accompanying persons from other western European countries spend, according to this research, £73.37 daily, with north Americans recording £61.72 and those from the rest of the world £82.83.

Cost of marketing electricity

From Mr E. A. Smith

Sir, Many of your readers will share my bewilderment at the level of expenditure of the electricity boards on selling electricity. In 1979 it reached £12.5m for advertising, plus the cost of operating a 1,000 (sic) showrooms up and down the country. This financially reckless policy has been pursued for over 10 years, despite the fact that in England and Scotland it is falling.

With the aid of my MP (Mr Paul Marland, West Glos.) I sought an explanation for this profligate with public money, to be presented with a defence for the marketing policy, from the chairman of Midlands Electricity, that can only be described as bizarre. I will not burden your readers with the details, which, however, are available for inspection.

More disturbing is the fact that the Departments of Industry and Energy can do nothing about this situation. That it is an ongoing situation is indicated by the decision of the South Eastern Electricity Board to establish its area headquarters at the front in Hove.

Your correspondent refers to the problems of an over-plus of competing conference centres. London was a late developer, now we have the benefit of this in the excellent design at Wembley of perhaps the only privately built modern centre in the world, and the forthcoming outstanding Barbican Centre, a public-funded investment. An ideal example of the joint economy?

At all events, London has won over the past few years, in an intensely competitive marketplace, more international conferences than any other city in the world, and this even though the wine and cheese which Mr Jaspert claims city fathers elsewhere provide so eagerly to the delegates who bring millions into local exchequers is not, alas, quite so much in evidence here.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY V. SMITH,
Director,
London Convention Bureau,
Agency of London Tourist Board,
26 Grosvenor Gardens,
London, SW1W 0DU,
June 3.

Questions raised at a public inquiry into the proposed expenditure on the French/British electricity link revealed the fact that forecast profits from the French side had been, incorrectly, included in the British estimates, which might indicate that the Central Electricity Generating Board needs scrutiny. It is hoped that the Monopolies Commission examination of the CEBB will clear aside any anomalies on the generating side, but there still remains the problem of the marketing side throwing away anything saved on the generating side.

If Parliament cannot remedy the costly faults being made in marketing, for which the captive consumer has to pay, who can? The chairman of Midlands Electricity has informed me that "no useful purpose would be served by further correspondence". Perhaps some of your readers can suggest how the public can be taken off the hook of managerial incompetence.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD A. SMITH,
50 Birchwood Road,
Woolston,
Glos., GL15 6PE.

Threat posed by EEC fish imports

From Mrs Elizabeth and Mrs Sybil Murr
Sir, May we as wives, through your paper raise a few concerns the British industry?

Through the men been brought to it notice that our fish going through a period in their industry to a rising cost and strain in this country. The problem is caused by cheap imported fish to cause havoc in markets.

Our biggest import from EEC fishery like our own fish on a quota catch basis, may we ask, surely they are the beneficiaries? Let us the British fishery collapses and these fishermen get a fish market, fish will suddenly up in price and luxury food nobody to afford.

Can we ask how Isles, being self-sufficient, can export their fish to some of our neighbours, and then can sell it to the rest of the world at a cheaper price? They paid us for our fishing boats to amount of oil over run their engines, I pay a high price for my godmother's fish!

The British fishery, proud, determined, ing band of men aware that Britain sufficient in certain fish but surely a be of imports must be Why must we buy and contribute to a balance of payment? Yours faithfully,
ELIZABETH MURRAY,
SYBIL MURRAY,
5 West Bress,
Pitsea,
Essex.
KY10 2PT.
June 3.

Problem of software copyright

From Mr Peter La

Sir, The recent case between Scientia and Compus have exposed a major defect in the law. The plaintiffs ask 23 for an injunction Compus from advertising a particular computer on two grounds: the lettering on the keyboard and the ROM (Read Only Memory) infringed copyright. The judge's injunction on the latter refused to consider the question of copyright in ROM because it was not a literary work.

The Whifflefield Copyright and Design Act, which also extends to expressed in the punched holes and recordings on tapes. But there is no case the position is (HMSO 1977, Cmnd 47).

When there were thousands of large computers were could adequate protection by contract, there are hundreds of microcomputers of business publishing—in ROM and in cassette tape—large one indeed, at which the British are placed to succeed. It is disastrous if a enormous export should be scotched by a fault in our copyright law. Is it not time for amending Act to bring clearly within the protection existing legislation?

Yours faithfully,
PETER LAURIE,
Editor, Practical Com
Dorset House,
Stamford Street,
London SE1 9LU
June 5.

Distributing EEC cash

From Mr Frank Snowdon

Sir, Increasing families are by no means possible way of using our gains from budget. Mr John (June 5) seems to think I write as a back elitist group who cost all these government "outs" with negligible My selfish suggestion to increase the single tax allowance.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK SNOWDON,
Riverside,
Claydon View,
Banbury,
Berkshire, RG7 5NL.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Why the institutions stay in equities

market is nicely balanced and fear at the moment, and or investors in which emotion overtook first. On the one hand the interest rates will fall, to the benefit of cash flow of the exchange rate. Even if short term is insufficient to inference to companies them argument goes—it will provide fillip to gilts; and equities to rise in sympathy. Protag view, while accepting that it seas buyers who have made in the gilt-edged market to the volume of institutional nt into gilts in the middle two st year, and argue that the se redressed as soon as the offers a reasonable prospect

to argue the matter two ways. hat interest rates will not be l until it is plain that the present economic strategy is that, given a likely increase 3 once the corset controls are continuing demands for high ots, that will not have hap- tump. of this school hold that, with tability bearing the full brunt ent's economic policy, there e some spectacular crashes 'ket turns for the better. To ir forebodings are borne out ing Department of Industry ndicates that corporate e first quarter of 1980 was last seen in the middle two 4.

the second school hold that ill indeed be allowed to fall urther, to the salvation of some would otherwise have gone it that, with supply and de- take its toll of the labour result will be another spurt inflation, to the longer term manufacturing companies in vestment in general.

ing the incipient enthusiasm d, and the pessimism on the very little going on in the at the moment. Institutions near to be confining their ttle selective selling—of the ploration stocks: of the odd company whose export mar- ing from the effects of the and while this, with the of small investors, may be he market drifting lower, it use a crash. For the institu- the last bear market may but the struggle to get back as it shot up during the first was infinitely worse. Major ying may be confirmed to s of inflation-proofed com- and Securities. But the t turn into sellers, either.

onds ons way

edian bonds have already whawthering investment for r stock before the Lancaster nt, and even more recent : showing sizeable capital or instance the largest out- Southern Rhodesian 24 per f which there is £13.1m ing in the United Kingdom. year this was being traded February this year it could at £113. The current price y the second round of ne- glement of the debt begin ncial of Foreign Bondholders out 13,000 United Kingdom id 12 stocks outstanding. idy matured. Capital arrears plus arrears of interest on s amounts to about £50m, ession at issue is the level to be paid for late payment nd interest.

rices of the bonds suggests owe Government will outdo

Scrooge in miserliness. However, there are a number of reasons why Mr Mugabe needs to be seen to make a fair settlement of the debts which he has already agreed to honour.

Reconstructing the Zimbabwe economy will require foreign capital and the former colony will want to establish its status as an international borrower. Moreover, its application to join the International Monetary Fund cannot be accepted until outstanding debts are settled.

The current price of the 24 per cent stock implies compensation on arrears at a rate of only 3.8 per cent (flat rate and not compounded) since the final maturity date in 1970. Now the cheapest rate at which the rebel Government was able to borrow since UDI was 6½ per cent and this at a time when rates were artificially depressed anyway by Rhodesia's peculiar problems. And United Kingdom residents would have been able to find a far better return than this.

Long-time bondwatcher from Simon & Coates, Mr Roger Abrahams, reckons that compensation at 8 per cent is a likely figure assuming a little give and take from either side. This would give a settlement value of £191 on the 24 per cent stock if interest was paid at a flat rate or £239 if interest was compounded up.

Gauging the final settlement is rather more complicated than this because Zimbabwe will not have the hard currency to settle in cash anyway. Holders may receive the larger part of the settlement in new stock. Even so, there still seems to be plenty of speculative steam left in Southern Rhodesian bonds.

Lloyd's Waiting for Fisher

With litigation over the Sasse syndicate affair still hovering ominously in the background, the impending prospect of a report which could expose many of Lloyd's weaknesses is causing considerable unease within the market.

But Lloyd's has taken a bold step in promising to publish Sir Henry Fisher's findings in full. The fear now must be, however, that a report compiled by two underwriters, two brokers and three learned outsiders may be sprinkled with minority views or perhaps worse, compromise recommendations which fudge the real issues behind one of the most controversial periods in the history of Lloyd's.

Ironically, many of the problems which the working party has investigated have their roots in the market's last exercise in self-analysis 12 years ago which led to the Cromer report.

Then to enable an ailing Lloyd's to maintain its share of growing world insurance business, Lord Cromer advised relaxations in wealth requirements and reductions in members' deposits to increase the markets overall capacity.

Although this had the desired effect of increasing premium income two and half fold in the period to 1976—although this did not quite match the pace of the leading composites—it has produced a nasty hang-over recently in the form of ruthless competition within the market at a time when over-capacity worldwide has been driving rates down to unviable levels.

With too many underwriters chasing too little business something was bound to give and Lloyd's was hardly alone in suffering some embarrassing losses—of both cash and face.

But Lloyd's always used to pride itself on maintaining sound rates at times when the rest of the insurance world seemed to be losing its sanity, with its syndicates, strong as ever, ready to pick up the pieces after every damaging downswing in the insurance cycle.

For this reason alone Sir Henry could serve the market well if he has produced a system whereby Lloyd's corporation could better time market capacity.

Lloyd's importance has waned in recent years. Its premium intake is well below that of the two biggest composites. But it is still an important flagship for the London insurance market and indeed for the City.

Government ministers have tended to talk as if we have no choice about the exchange rate: it is something which is bound to be high because of North Sea oil. Anyone holding that view has only to look at what happened last week, when the pound fell nearly five cents on the hint of a drop in interest rates.

We can get the exchange rate down if we want to. It is thus all the more vital to make sure that we know what we are doing in holding sterling at its present level.

The debate began three years ago by the London Business School in an article entitled "Why the exchange rate must be set free" has entered a new and more critical phase. For it is really on the claims made by the LBS for the virtues of a high exchange rate that much of the present policy relies.

What effects has a high exchange rate had and how do they compare with the claims made?

The claims made by the London Business School in their original article were impressive indeed. They amounted to a wholly new theory of how parity affects inflation in a world of floating exchanges. The authors, Dr Alan Budd and Professor Terry Burns (now Chief Economic adviser to the Government) argued that tight monetary policy could reduce inflation only if the exchange rate was allowed to rise.

Not only was a rise in the exchange rate a necessary condition for cutting inflation; it also offered a fairly painless way in which to reduce unemployment resulting from a tight monetary policy are exaggerated. The fears are based upon problems of an inflexible labour market that is slow to react to pressures. But the foreign exchange market, subject to few of these rigidities and inflexibilities and the cost in terms of unemployment will be much reduced.

The authors give a warning about the dangers of not allowing sterling to rise. "If monetary policy is tighter than justified by the exchange rate then the major burden will fall on output." (Presumably, if the exchange rate came out higher than justified by the monetary policy the major effect would be to cut inflation even faster.)

Critics of the LBS pointed out that it took time for the cut in prices in the parts of the economy where there was international competition to work through to the rest of the economy; the rigidities in the labour market still existed and put pressure on manufacturing industry which needed to compete with foreign equivalents, while increasing the real earnings of journalists, civil servants and economists who did not.

But there was an answer to that, claimed the LBS in a chapter of a book published last year. They argued that people applied rational expectations far more nowadays to the way that they looked at the world; because they had a model of what was going to happen they changed their behaviour accordingly.

Rational expectations will quicken the response of nominal variables (like inflation) "and reduce those of real variables" (like output). Not merely are the lags likely to be reduced... "It is easy to see they can vanish completely." As a high exchange rate feeds through more quickly into lower prices "the distortion to the balance between different sectors of the economy would be less serious."

Whether or not the lags in the way in which people in the economy behave have grown shorter, the lags in taking up new economic theories certainly have. The call for an upward float in the exchange rate was rejected by the authors in 1977, in the Bank of England Bulletin, rejected again by the Chancellor as likely to harm industry and



Source: Financial Statement and Budget Report. Wholesale price index estimates.

then adopted in November of that year. At times the new policy was defended with a convert's zeal. What has been presented by the LBS as a possible speeding up of the feed through from exchange rates to prices was put forward as fact.

The Government's willingness to accept a high exchange rate now comes from its view that fighting inflation is more important, in the short term, than maintaining output and that in any case the doctrines of international monetarism have in some sense shown that the old notions about exchange rates affecting competitiveness no longer hold. How does this stand up to experience?

There are a number of worrying points. The theory holds that changes in exchange rate determine the rate of inflation and that relative money supply determines how exchange rates move. If this is so, of course, the inflation rate in Britain ought not to be particularly affected by our domestic money targets.

As long as they bore the same relationship to world money supply movements, monetary growth targets of zero

or a hundred per cent in Britain could produce the same inflation rate. This seems unlikely.

Nor is the empirical evidence all in favour of the swift and painless adjustment that we were promised. A central part of the theory holds that real wages are determined in the labour market, not in the foreign exchange market. But it is a striking coincidence that real wages went up sharply after the appreciation of sterling which began at the end of 1977.

Nor have nominal wages adjusted downwards. Sterling was uncapped in the fourth quarter of 1977. Average earnings rose by 10.1 per cent in the 12 months up to that quarter, 15.3 per cent in the year to the last quarter of 1978 and 18.1 per cent in the quarter to the end of 1979. The lags have clearly not vanished completely.

Nor is it clear that the other major plank of the international monetarist insight is standing up very well. This was that the new speed of the adjustment process which flexible rates would cause meant that structural distortions and output losses would be less severe than traditional models suggested. Indeed, defenders of the policy are now inclined to argue the exact opposite. The point to suggestions that manufacturing wages are rising more slowly than either public sector or service wages as proof that international competition works to hold down prices.

No one has ever doubted that this is so. The argument has always been about whether it had to be a long-drawn out agonising process with years of lost competitiveness or whether flexible exchange rates had changed the nature of the process.

To argue that everything is taking a long time but that it will work out in the end is not just a minor modification of the theory: it strikes at the very core of what was claimed to be

new about the insights provided by international monetarism.

As originally expounded by the LBS the international monetarist theory was a perfectly legitimate piece of speculation about what might be the role of exchange rates in affecting inflation in the modern world. The problem is that it has become the basis of a policy which is having the results on our competitiveness so dramatically illustrated in the chart.

The problem with international monetarism is that it puts all the burden of fighting inflation on one small sector of the economy—that which is exposed to international competition. It is worth reminding ourselves of two final remarks made by the LBS. One was in reply to a series of studies which suggested that when parties changed, half of the effect on competitiveness lasted for up to 8 months and some at least remained for four years. They argued: "We have never disputed that the impact on prices will be drawn out... But is this of great relevance?"

The second comes from an article in the *Economic Journal* in March 1977. This ends with a review of how the international monetarist model explains the experience of the fifties and sixties. It is argued that because the 1949 devaluation was excessive the pound was undervalued for a long time. This led to overoptimistic employment targets in the mid-sixties the process of adjustment was complete" and by 1967 it was necessary to devalue again.

As manufacturing industry experiences a drop in output twice as large as the economy as a whole this year, many people in this sector might find the question of whether the system will adjust instantly or in 18 months or in 18 years of very great relevance indeed.

David Blake

John Huxley

Norway tries to keep a step ahead in ingenuity

In their different ways British football clubs and multinational oil companies are supporting an important part of Norway's industrial research.

Both are sources of revenue—either directly or indirectly—for an ambitious programme of research and development which the government hopes will provide a stream of bright ideas for the country's high technology industries.

Mr Finn Lied, a former industry minister who recently chaired a committee of inquiry into the structural problems of Norway's industrial growth, says that the country's size is a crucial factor in developing the R and D programme.

"We have advantages—water, oil and gas, especially—but we have to remember that we are a nation of only 4.1 million people. The manufacturing base is small and so is the domestic market it serves. There are no economies of scale."

"This means that we must stay one step ahead of our international competitors. Besides investing in R and D. Secondly, we have to accept that apart from one or two isolated successes—like the world-wide success of Moustad fish books is one—our successes are going to be short-lived."

They have to be exploited rapidly before others, with access to larger domestic markets and sources of finance, come along to reap the long-term benefits.

Mr Lied's report, the basis of a future Norwegian government white paper, stressed the need to reduce the high labour costs

that damage Norwegian competitiveness. More engineers are wanted. Society's creators must be rewarded. The policies for selective assistance to industries which are becoming "lame" should be reviewed.

But a central theme is the role to be played by Norway's research institutes. At present, spending on R and D remains low by Western European standards, accounting for 1.4 per cent of gross domestic product. Mr Lied is anxious for it to be increased.

The principal source of revenue is the public purse. This year the government intends spending around 2,200m kroner (about £210m) on R and D, or about 2.5 per cent of its budget. Of this universities and colleges will receive about 830m kroner and research councils 580m.

Much of the cash destined for research institutes is channelled through the Royal Norwegian Council for Scientific Research. Besides the public funds the council gets more than 60m kroner a year from football pool funds, which use the English and Scottish football lists.

A modest sum is put aside to pay to the research institutes and the remainder is split equally between the research institutes and the organization which provide sports facilities.

Another potentially important source of revenue is the oil companies. Mr Oystein Mjøs, head of the Norwegian Underwater Institute at Bergen, said that to stand a chance of winning a concession

to search for oil in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea oil companies were now required to go into participation with research institutes.

Companies must also guarantee that at least half of the research work needed to recover oil from a Norwegian block will be carried out in Norway. The underwater institute is already receiving limited funds from Shell and Elf and is optimistic that a series of research proposals which it has put forward will find a "buyer" among one or more of the oil companies.

Mr Martinsen accepts that at first the oil companies were sceptical of the research requirements. They were regarded as an "entirely feeble" but after they have looked closely at our facilities and expertise I believe that most accept that working together can bring mutual benefits."

Both Mr Lied—who is able to put some of his ideas into practice as director of the defence research institute—and officials of the Royal Norwegian Council accept that research must be based strictly upon priorities, commercially-oriented and governed by a sense of timing. "If we fall behind in some line of technology, we must cut our losses and stop," Mr Lied says.

Cross-fertilization between the 20 or more institutes, the universities and private companies is essential. An example of this

sort of cooperation is to be found in Trondheim, where close links have been developed between the Norwegian Institute of Technology, the research institute Sintef and a group of industrial companies. Personnel from both institutes frequently work on the same project using shared equipment.

There is a regular exchange of people and information, with about 15 per cent of Sintef staff moving into industry each year. It is hoped to reproduce this profitable arrangement in Stavanger and Oslo, which have been chosen as the sites for two more technical universities.

Commercial application of technology developed at institutes is often found simply by placing an advertisement seeking interested companies in the local newspaper (as in the case of the defence institute). At the Christian Michelsen Institute in Fantoft, near Bergen, bright ideas have found an outlet in another way. Some members of the research staff in the Department of Science and Technology have left to form their own company, Bergen Ocean Data (BOD).

Established alongside the Michelsen building, the company is able to take advantage of continuing research into surveillance systems, which are incorporated into the oceanographic data buoys made by BOD. These provide sea and weather information, direct to shore-based computers, for companies operating offshore.

Bergen Ocean Data would doubtless like to emulate the achievement of Traifka, of Bryne, near Stavanger, which began life as a maker of wheelbarrows and other agricultural equipment. Painting its products was an unhealthy task, so Traifka began making its own robots. The company now has more than 700 in use throughout the world, performing various surface coating, spray painting and welding tasks. Its customers include Fiat, Leyland, Nissan Motor, Ford and Saab and it is looking closely at a market for robots in the American car industry, which could be worth more than \$400m (about £90m) over the next 10 years.

Traifka is a small company, with a turnover last year of 36m kroner. To stay ahead of the pack, which includes Hall Automation, a GEC subsidiary—the company has to rely on constant innovation and improvement.

The research institutes are playing a big role in this. A second generation of computer-controlled Traifka robots has been developed and work is being done at the Central Institute for Industrial Research in Oslo to give the robot greater "intelligence".

Eventually, it is hoped to provide robots with "eyes" so that they can recognise objects moving along assembly lines and adjust their spraying or welding pattern accordingly.

An injection of venom is part of the game

Games are big business—at least for the handful of companies engaged in their invention, development and sales. The United Kingdom market is worth about £30m and there are no more than half a dozen prominent companies competing in it.

Only half of those are wholly British-owned. The rest are part of multinationals seeking to exploit the British market. It is a peculiar market and not one in which many people of conventional business background would care to become involved.

It is not for example, a market in which demand for a product can be researched. A game has to be produced and marketed but no matter how good it is, how powerful its promotion, in the end it is the consumer—and that means the child—who decides whether or not it is a winner.

Mr Colin H. Linn, formerly a child psychologist and now marketing director of Waddingtons' House of Games, observes: "It's no good asking children what kind of game they would like because they don't know until they've seen it." He likens the games industry to the pop music world, where a curious mixture of different factors make a hit record.

Mr Linn believes that a successful game must have three ingredients—skill or decision-making; a certain amount of luck, so that not every result is determined by skill and venom—the ability to do the other man down.

Games, Mr Linn says, are part of family life and a way of bridging the generation gap. They are one of the few areas in which a child may compete

on even terms with adults and beat them at their own game. At Waddingtons' Leeds plant something like 3,000 games a year are received from the general public. Considering that an average games company will produce between five and 10 new games each year, the outsider does not have much chance of success.

Companies manufacture under licence from other overseas manufacturers, they buy games from professional developers—game designers—and they produce them in-house.

In Waddingtons' case 60 to 70 per cent of new games are created internally; about 20 per cent come from professional game designers and some 10 per cent come from other companies. A team of seven or eight people constantly vet and evaluate new ideas and develop games themselves.

Mr Linn makes no bones about it: "We look at games from a market point of view rather than playability. The criterion is the market place. There are something like 450 to 500 games on the market, so the consumer has a wide choice. The market has to be read correctly or you are an also-ran."

Ideally, the games manufacturer wants an idea that will last. If he can pick up one like Monopoly, which was first produced in 1936 and is still going strong, then he is on to a winner. Mr Linn reckons that if a game lasts a generation then it has a chance of becoming a classic—like Monopoly.

The games market, he says, reflects the social climate of the times. "We are today in a much more instant fun age.

People want less and less to plough through lengthy rules. "In this sense, if it were being launched today Monopoly would suffer from this drawback. On the other hand, we argue that we could go out into the streets in Leeds and pick people out at random and they would be able to sit down and play Monopoly."

Probably the biggest impact on the games market in recent years has been electronics and the micro-chip. Using their fair share of government aid for the application of micro-processors, Waddingtons have invented and developed a brand new game which will soon be promoted throughout the country.

Conceived by Mr Linn and developed by the Waddingtons team, it is a game of football with "players" in the form of coloured lights controlled by push-buttons and micro-circuitry. If two people are not available to play, a mini-computer is brought into action and a single operator may play the computer which anticipates attacking actions and defends accordingly and then attacks the human player at random.

Mr Linn christened the game "Jimmy" in its development stage and the name has stuck.

On balance, games last three to five years. But there are predictable cyclic changes. At the time of Wimbledon tennis games are in vogue. When World Cup soccer starts, football games take a new turn.

The trick is to obtain a new range of appropriate games because, Mr Linn, says, both the children and the trade expect it.

Ronald Kerrhaw

Business Diary profile: Canniness of Reo Stakis

Reo Stakis, whose fortune is thought to be worth £10m, is a man of many talents. He is the big brother of the famous Stakis family, who are the owners of the famous Stakis casino in London.



des this man session to the is walking 15 same but who his time on arch, his family 30-odd Oldie 2 casinos, 12 licences. This tion. To his South of Wat- f him. s right Stakis about it as far- ed Reo Stakis valued in the £22m, against sthouse Forte Grand Metro-

ing Karodrys in 1928 and wind- ing up at Victoria Station with a suitcase full of family lace and £60 in his wallet. He took up lodgings in Endell Street. Supplied with lace from Karodrys, Stakis spent the thirties knocking at the doors of the rich with his lace. Soon he was touring the whole country, first on a motor bike, then on a motor bike with sidecar and finally in a Morris Cowley.

This stumping finally brought him to Scotland with whose frugal people he feels an affinity and where he made friends. Trailing the streets did something else for the nascent entrepreneur. It gave him an insight into the dismal world of popular British and especially Scottish catering.

By the Second World War he had enough money to start his own restaurant, in Hope Street, Glasgow. "I have forgotten the name", he confesses. From this moment on, his second attribute—a flair for doing the right deals at the right time—came into its own. But so, at once, he borrowed £200 to open his first restaurant and lost it. But he persevered, offering three-course lunches for 1s 3d.

To three years Stakis built nine hotels, all of them in the businessmen's "value for money" bracket, and he is happy to run them from Glasgow, which he maintains is a good place for touring the West Coast, the border country and the lochs.

He originally got into casinos because Glaswegians until recently had nothing to do in the evenings. Only a few years ago the pubs closed at 10 pm and before then at 9.30 pm. In that dark world Stakis could only enliven the gaming with coffee and sandwiches.

Peter Wainwright

[illegible]

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

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